The New-York Times.

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GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW BOOK—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

THE EX-PREMIER AND THE PAPACY—ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM—THE LORD MAYOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

The pamphlet which Mr. Gladstone has published this morning has taken the public almost as much by surprise as his sudden announcement of a dissolution in the beginning of the year. It was quite unexpected. Everybody supposed that *Homer* and wood-cutting engrossed the attention of the statesman in his temporary retirement. His new book on *Homer* was said to be nearly ready, and last week the fall was reported of another huge tree at Hawarden under the axes of the Ex-Minister and his son. But there was no word of anything else till, a day or two since, an obscure paragraph announced that Mr. Murray was about to publish something by Mr. Gladstone about the Vatican. The intimation attracted scarcely any attention, and to-day the pamphlet has come upon everybody like a sudden clap of thunder out of a clear sky. The scoffers say that it ought to have appeared two days before, on Guy Fawkes' Day, when it would have been a counterpart to Mr. Whalley's bonfire on the Welsh hills. There can be no doubt, however, that it is an important political manifesto, and cannot fail to produce very serious consequences. It will, no doubt, do a great deal to strengthen Mr. Gladstone's personal position, and to recover for him the confidence of his countrymen, but at the same time it will probably have the effect of indefinitely postponing his return to office. This publication, in short, marks the definitive renunciation by the Liberal Party of the alliance with the Roman Catholics which has subsisted for so many years, and which has alternately been a source of strength and of humiliating embarrassment to the former. Henceforth the connection is to be dissolved. It is impossible that the Roman Catholics can overlook or forgive such a vehement and decisive condemnation of their cause in its political aspects, and the Irish vote may, therefore, be regarded as lost to the Liberal Party. It may be said that it was lost already, inasmuch as it was the defection of the Irishmen which upset Mr. Gladstone's government on the Irish University bill, and insured its final overthrow. But till now this support was not lost finally and irrevocably. There was room for compromise and temporizing, and the breach might have been repaired. All chance of this is over now, and consequently it would seem that Mr. Gladstone has voluntarily gone out of his way to relieve Mr. Disraeli and his associates from the only serious risk to which they were exposed—that of being attacked by the Liberals and Irishmen in combination. There can be no question, however, that Mr. Gladstone's personal reputation will stand higher than ever, and that this bold, out-spoken declaration, which puts an end to so much hypocrisy and demoralizing intrigue, will be of immense advantage to the nation. The Irish priesthood will now, of course, throw themselves more earnestly into the Home Rule movement; but, on the other hand, all that Home Rule and Ultramontane ascendency mean will be more clearly seen, and will consequently be less dangerous.

THE LATE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

It is evident that Mr. Gladstone took bitterly to heart his defeat on the Irish University bill, and that he throws the blame of it upon the Roman Catholics, of whose support he thought himself assured. It was really, however, the quiet Scotch members, who took hardly any part in the debates, but communicated their views privately, who settled the fate of the bill, for they would have voted against it almost to a man if it had been pressed in its original shape. Of course, when it was altered to please the Scotch members it became offensive to the priests. "From that time forward," Mr. Gladstone writes, "I have felt that the situation was changed." He was, in fact, compelled to see that any further concession to the Roman Catholics would be only an abject surrender to aggression, and then he must choose between refusing to serve as their tool or sacrificing the confidence of the Protestants. His choice was, no doubt, made at the time, but this is the first public announcement of it.

POINTS OF THE PAMPHLET.

It is unnecessary for me to go in detail into this remarkable pamphlet, which deserves to be read as a whole. It is not limited to a mere question of domestic interest, but deals broadly with what is really the great question of the age throughout Europe, if not also in America. It appears that some of Mr. Gladstone's Roman Catholic friends expostulated with him on the harsh tone in which he spoke of their Church in his recent article on Ritualism, and now, in return, he expostulates with them, pointing out that in fact they are the aggressors, and that he and those who think with him are only acting on the defensive. He shows very clearly the change which has come over the spirit of the Papacy during the last forty-five years. In 1825 the Roman Catholic Bishop Doyle declared to a Council of the House of Lords: "Our obedience to the laws and the allegiance which we owe to the sovereign are complete, full, and perfect." Since then the supremacy of the Pope has been arrogantly proclaimed, without any reservation of civil rights, and it is now therefore impossible that the obedience required by the Pope and the Vatican can be logically reconciled with the integrity of civil allegiance. Mr. Gladstone, however, admits that though Roman Catholics are thus theoretically bad citizens, they are practically good ones. He might have added that if it is so, it can only be at the expense of their intelligence and capacity for logical reasoning. They can only be loyal citizens of England by being what the Pope would consider disloyal Catholics. Although Mr. Gladstone does not put it thus bluntly, it is the necessary conclusion of his argument. An interesting part of the essay is that in which he gives reasons for believing that the daring raid of the Vatican upon civil authority has been deliberately undertaken in the hope of recovering the temporal power, an endeavor that he pronounces to be quite impracticable, and yet in itself "a portentous evil," inasmuch as it operates as "an incentive to general disturbance, a premium upon European wars." On the subject of English converts to the Roman Church, he remarks that they have been chiefly women, and that the not inconsiderable number of male "captives" have been obtained mainly from the ranks of "the wealthy and the noble, while the people cannot be charmed by any incantation into the Roman camp." If, he adds, the Pope does not control more souls among us, he controls more acres.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

I mentioned in a former letter that there were some people who were foolish enough to imagine that when the Prince of Wales went to Birmingham the Republicans in that quarter would take the opportunity of saying or doing something disagreeable in order to mark their desire for the abolition of the monarchy. Nothing could be more absurd and groundless than such apprehensions, and of course they have not been fulfilled. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been received at Birmingham just as they are received at other places, with every mark of welcome and respect. Anybody who had dared the other day to behave rudely to the Prince would have received immediate punishment at the hands of the mob. The truth is that there are scarcely any Republicans in this country, and if Republicanism is making progress anywhere it is certainly not among the working classes. It is quite true that there is a good deal of discontent among laboring men, and that many of them cherish the hope of acquiring a larger amount of political authority. They wish vaguely for some change in the mode of government which should improve their worldly circumstances, but they have no ill-will toward the Monarchy, and if it were at any time to be attacked they would, no doubt, be found to be its stoutest supporters. Indeed, the working classes are not only content with the Monarchy in the mild and qualified form in which it at present exists, but they would probably be willing to go a long way in accepting the old pretensions with which it used to be associated. On the other hand, the educated and thoughtful classes, who have emancipated themselves from the superstitions of former days, entertain no hostility to the Monarchical system in its existing shape, since they know that they practically enjoy all the advantages of a republic.

It cannot be said that the personal popularity of the Queen has increased in recent years, and both she and the Prince of Wales are freely criticised. The Prince is liked for his genial qualities, but the vulgar level of his tastes and occupations is naturally beginning to excite disappointment and perhaps contempt. It is one of the penalties of his position that he has to live in such perpetual publicity. He probably does not spend more time in shooting and other amusements than most young noblemen of his age, but it seems as if he did, because all his *battues* are regularly reported, while other noblemen can enjoy this sport without anybody taking notice of it. And then unfortunately, in the Prince's case, there is nothing but shootings, dinners, and going to the races or the theatre to report. This want of elevation and refinement of character is very irritating to some people, and notoriously diminishes the influence which the Prince might otherwise possess; but this feeling has never yet taken the form of antagonism to the Monarchy. On the contrary, it is the general attachment to this form of government which from time to time makes people angry about the neglect of royal duties. It is not that they want to get rid of the Monarchy, but that they want rather more of it than they get just now.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Lord Mayor's Day is on Monday, and there will be the usual shabby and absurd procession from the city to Westminster. With a Corporation Reform bill impending, this is of course a very critical time for that ancient body, and it was thought that perhaps the ceremonies of Monday would be made exceptionally brilliant, as an appeal to popular favor. Mr. Chatterton, the manager of Drury Lane, was sure that nothing appeals to the public so powerfully as theatrical decorations, and he therefore proposed to the Lord Mayor the programme of a magnificent procession, in which the claims of the city to remain paramount should be represented in a gorgeous, allegorical manner by the agency of all the supernumeraries of Drury Lane. The offer, however, was declined, and there is to be no attempt at a revival of men in armor and the old splendors of the show. The impression grows that the Government will do all it can to shelve the proposed reform of the municipality, and that nothing will be done. In the meanwhile, the project seems to excite much more interest in Paris than in London. The Lord Mayor has always been a peculiar idolatry of the French, and they seem to be dreadfully perplexed as to what is to become of him. Will he dwindle into nothing, or will he swell into a giant more portentous than Gog or Magog? It is suggested by a writer in the *Constitutionnel* that the enormous extent of "the influence possessed by a Lord Mayor ruling over nearly four millions will probably put the temporary crown out of the reach of those who have hitherto made it the dream of their ambition to be elected to this brilliant royalty." Consequently, "the force of things will inevitably put the selection of so powerful a Lord Mayor in the hands of the Crown or of Parliament, and the King of London will be a sort of civil Governor, of a rank equal to that of the Viceroy of India or of Ireland." The writer forgets that a Lord Mayor is King only for a year, and is rarely re-elected.

THE GREVILLE JOURNALS.

Nothing can be more amusing than to observe the alarm and indignation which have been produced in the upper circles of society by the publication of Mr. Greville's journal. Mr. Reeve, the editor of the work, has felt bound to come forward with a personal explanation on the subject. He states that he alone is responsible for the issue of the journal; that Mr. Greville gave it to him to be published at his discretion, and that no other person had any control over the manuscript or any right to expect to be consulted as to the use of it. The Greville family had, therefore, not been consulted in the matter. In order, apparently, to allay apprehensions, Mr. Reeve adds that the rest of the journal will not be made public for a long time. The truth is that the irritation and uneasiness which have been caused by this work are due not so much to distress at the way in which the reputations of the dead have suffered, but to throw discredit, for the benefit of the living, on the practice of making such disclosures. The great folk of to-day could bear with equanimity the reflections which are cast on the great folk of the last generation, if it were not for the thought that they themselves may be furnishing the materials of a similar publication. It is understood that there was some difficulty as to what course should be taken in regard to the Queen before Greville's journal was published. It was, however, obviously impossible to ask her sanction to the circulation of the most disrespectful and damaging revelations concerning her own family, and the book had therefore to go forth without having been submitted to her. I hear, however, that it has been decided not to publish the remainder of the journal during the Queen's lifetime.

J. H. F.

OFFICIAL COURTESIES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 18.—Gen. William F. Barry, commandant of the Artillery School, paid an official visit to Capt. Jewett, of the United States steamer Powhatan, this afternoon. He was received with the usual salute, which was returned from the fort. The Powhatan expects to go to Norfolk in a day or two.

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

TIDINGS FROM FRANCE, SPAIN, AND AUSTRIA.

A FRENCH HOLY DAY—THE CARLISTS—FRANCO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS—RECENT ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1874.

The crowds in the cemeteries on the *jour des morts* was greater this year than ever before, and in some parts of them circulation was stopped from time to time, despite the efforts of the Police. On Sunday I visited Père La Chaise and Montmartre; Monday I crossed the river to Mont Parnasse. The scenes witnessed were pretty much the same, though the inhabitants of the Quartier Latin have an outer appearance peculiarly their own. There is a threadbare and struggling look about them that one does not see in the richer quarters. I saw a number of very touching scenes, and many people who struck me as being the veriest comedians, making pretense of grief over graves that were not, perchance, their own. There is one woman, well known to every one, who watches until a group of people have collected about a tomb and then kneels upon it with all the symptoms of profound sorrow. From there she goes to another grave to repeat the same farce. This is not done for money, or for gain, since no one would think of bestowing anything upon a lady handsomely dressed in mourning robes who cries over a costly tomb, and the motives can hardly be other than a desire to render herself an object of interest for the moment. There was also the usual drunkard who weeps copiously over any grave he happens to stumble upon; and there was the poor father who laments his inability to buy a marble for the grave of his child, and who gets money from sympathetic persons with which to regale himself at the nearest cabaret. But with these there were many charming groups, and numbers of families who had come together to pay visits to some lost member of their circle. Mont Parnasse, like Montmartre, is now nearly full, and it must be finally closed within a very few years. But these annual visits to the cemeteries have now entered into the habits of the Parisians, and for this reason they will be kept in thier present state, and opened once a year during the *Lemaine des morts.*

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

Since I began writing, a dispatch arrives from your Spanish correspondent announcing that the bombardment of Irun began this morning at daybreak. Monday night Gen. Elio sent in a demand for its capitulation within twenty-four hours, the time expiring yesterday evening at 6. The Republicans had little hope of keeping Irun, which will probably be burned, and they will hence gather their entire strength upon the defense upon Fontarabia. I am informed that Don Carlos had very little hope of an engagement here. The first intention was to make a feint in this direction for the purpose of drawing troops from the Ebro. But when the movement began, the Republicans were found asleep, or something like it, and hence four battalions were hurried over to Vera. Upon the Ebro Moriones is now reflecting upon what he ought to do, and will probably make up his mind by the time the Carlists have captured Irun; but if he had any ability at all he would now make an attack at all hazards, and thus destroy the present movement while jeopardizing the position of the Carlists upon the Ebro. I have very little hope of his doing anything, for a more vacillating set of officers than those M. Serrano now has was never placed in command. As Philippe Dupin used to say, they are all "as soft as cotton." I may make very nearly the same remark about the telegraphic agencies here which pretend to furnish dispatches to the press, for which they demand a round price. During the past week the only news published in the French press about the operations upon the Bidassoa has been furnished by THE TIMES Bureau in Paris.

THE RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

Here is a piece of news which, if not true, bears a truthful appearance, and which ought to be true if it is not. The Berlin correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* says:

"The Austrian Government has advised the Prussian Cabinet to assume a more conciliatory attitude toward France. The Spanish note appeared too severe at Vienna, and a desire exists to avoid everything which might provoke a serious conflict between the two neighboring countries. Count Andrassy has declared that the communication referred to was too haughty and violent in its form; he is also of opinion that the conclusions it contains are exaggerated. On the other hand the Austrian Cabinet has addressed to that of Paris a note conceived in very sympathetic terms, in which it advises the French Government to observe the strictest neutrality in the Pyrenees, in order that the authorities at Madrid may not have, henceforward, any reason to complain. The Count, who cannot be suspected of being very favorable to the Carlists, is anxious to pursue, with regard to Spain, a policy of a nature to avoid any complication."

THE DANUBE RIVER.

While speaking of Austria I may as well mention an ominous report respecting the "beautiful blue Danube," so called because it is of a muddy yellow color. The *schöne blauen Donau* shows a decided inclination to coalesce with the Rhine. Between Immerdingen and Mahringen a large part of the waters leave their bed, and from this point the Danube flows in diminished volume. Between it and the streams of the Rhine there is a rocky ridge about a mile and a half in width, and the Danube waters show a desire to pass beneath it, to rise in what is known as the spring of Ach, from which flows the river of that name, 300 feet below the level of the bed of the Danube. If a large subterranean canal could be worn out, all the waters of this branch of the Danube would naturally go to swell the Ach, and thence fall into the Rhine. So much makes its escape now that the mills of Mahringen and Juttlingen have run short of water power, and the proprietors recently held a meeting to devise means for stopping up this underground flume. But to stop it would be to injure the mills of Arlen on the Ach, and their proprietors got out an injunction to stop the proceedings. This has thrown the matter into court, and the law has to decide whether or not the Danube will be allowed to join its fortunes with the chief river of the Faderland. A curious question of what may be called "Providential economy" here comes up. Supposing the volume of the Danube diminishes so as to lower the water, say three feet, would it not drain the marshes of Wallachia, and thus open up to cultivation millions of acres of land that have lain for centuries idle! I say "centuries," but I may say ages, for before me is shelved the femur of a mastodon taken from the mud of this section, and this is a tolerable proof of the antiquity of its uselessness.

DE BROGLIE AND D'ARNIM.

The *Temps* recently stated that the French Government was in constant communication with Count Arnim during the battle which resulted in the overthrow of M. Thiers, and that the men who afterward succeeded to power were careful to obtain his sanction before carrying out their projects. This is contradicted by the following letter from the Duke himself:

BROGLIE, (Eure,) 1st November.

MONSIEUR: I saw in one of your late numbers the subjoined paragraph, taken from the English press, and since then reproduced by several journals of Paris and the departments:

"The fact is not denied that, on the 23d of May, an emissary was sent to Count D'Arnim by the Duke De Broglie to know from him whether the overthrow of M. Thiers would be displeasing to the Cabinet of Berlin, and that the Count replied," &c.

I do not know who is the author of that assertion, but I can affirm that it is destitute of any foundation. I did not have with Count D'Arnim, either before or after the 24th of May, either directly or indirectly, any relation of the kind attributed to me.

I shall be obliged to you if you will lay this rectification before your readers. Accept, &c.,

BROGLIE.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

The success of M. Delisse-Engrand in the Pas de Calais has led to much discussion as to the probable course of the Legitimists, now they have lost all hope of doing anything for themselves. The general opinion is that they will be forced to go with the Bonapartists, for there is nothing left bnt abstention, and that secures the triumph of the Republicans. Since the Septennate was established we have had twenty-five elections, by which twenty Republicans and five Bonapartists have been returned. This displaces a majority of fifty, and the utmost the Government can count upon with any degree of certainty is forty-five. It is evident, therefore, that there must be a speedy change of Ministry when the Chamber meets, and it will be curious to see in what way the Government will make up its necessary majority. M. Thiers always claimed that it was only possible by leaning toward the Republic. But for this he was ousted by a coalition. This coalition has now been broken up, and we have come back to the original starting-point. Now let us see how Marshal MacMahon will solve the problem.

TURBULENT FRENCH STUDENTS.

The outbreak of the usual troubles at the School of Medicine was so certain, and the students took so decided a stand in presence of a mere rumor, that M. De Cumont has thought better of removing M. Wurtz. It was very clear that the resignation of the popular Dean upon the grounds given would cause an emeute. Hence the Minister had an interview with M. Wurtz. What transpired can only be divined from the Doctor's talk since. He protests against the very idea of differences with M. De Cumont, and says that he himself spoke about resigning, but meant when he had seen the new building completed and opened. That was his work, and he intended to see it through. After that he wished to devote himself a great deal more to chemical experiment, and did not care to give his time to administrative duties. This account of the matter can be supplemented by the rumor given in one of the semi-official organs, which says that, as a reward for his labors, and in recognition of his talents, Dr. Wurtz will be given a chair in the Sorbonne. To a professor this is the goal of his ambition. It is the last step but one to the niche of immortal fame, for from the Sorbonne one passes naturally, easily, and gracefully into a fauteuil among the forty of the Academie Française. Hence, I think we may safely conclude that Dr. Wurtz has been bought off by promotion, and that he will soon be removed from the scene of his annual struggles and battles with the Ultramontanes. Dr. Wurtz will be escorted to his new post by a guard of honor composed of all the "mossy heads" of the college. This Burschen term is here rendered by "students of the thirteenth year." There is a class of men who follow the lectures as a profession, who pass their time at dominoes and beer, and have "*étudiant en medicine*" upon their visiting cards; who make pretense of following the lectures from year to year, but who are never able to pass their "little go;" men whose lives have proved failures, who do this because they are not competent to do anything else, who profess intense Republicanism, liberalism, and free-thinking, and thus wait for a turn in the wheel of fortune. It is this class that makes the most noise about Dr. Wurtz. These are "students of the thirteenth year" who were waiting their chance in 1848; and these white-headed men are still "students of medicine" expectant, although the Government of the 4th September carried most of their colleagues to fortune or to prefectures. Raoul Rigault gave offices to many, who are now studying natural history at Noumea, and who will come back one of these days to take their places among the "students of the thirteenth year," a generic term for all who have failed, or for those who were plucked anywhere from thirteen to thirty years ago.

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

There is another rumor, I see, that the memoirs of Prince Talleyrand are about to be published. This is an error. In 1866 the term fixed by Prince De Talleyrand expired; but as so much was said about the work, the Emperor asked the privilege of seeing the manuscript. The Marquis De Perigord, now Duc De Montmorency, made no objection, and M. De Bacourt, the Prince's executor, gave him a few chapters. He found M. Thiers, M. Guizot, the Bourbons, Louis Philippe, and others so badly handled that, in the kindness of his heart, he asked another adjournment of thirty years, until these men had passed away. It was soon after that Prince Talleyrand's nephew was made Duc De Montmorency. It was thought that the book would see the light after the 4th September, M. De Bacourt being dead; but the heirs of Prince Talleyrand have resolved to keep their contract with Napoleon III.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF NEGOTIATING STOLEN BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Holmes B. Kelley, a real estate agent, had a hearing to-day on a charge of conspiring to rob the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Penn., and receiving bonds, knowing them to be stolen. State bonds to the amount of $14,000, that had been stolen, were negotiated with Townsend, Wheeler & Co., who advanced $12,000. The money was used in the purchase of land. Kelley stated that the bonds were obtained from a man named J. R. Fleming. At the conclusion of the testimony, Mr. Cassidy stated that the defendant was certainly answerable in Tioga County on a charge of burglary, and in this city for negotiating and circulating the stolen bonds. He believed that the man J. R. Fleming was a myth. The defendant was committed to answer the charges of felonious burglary, and falsely and maliciously conspiring with one Cosgrove and one Cook and J. R. Fleming to negotiate stolen bonds. The prisoner denies that he knew the bonds were stolen when he negotiated them, and asserts that he can prove his innocence of the charges made against him.

A FREIGHT TRAIN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—This morning at Salisbury six cars of a freight train on the Eastern Railroad broke away and ran back, colliding with an approaching train. Eight cars of merchandise were thrown from the track and entirely consumed by fire. One of the best engines on the road was completely destroyed. The engineer had his arm fractured, and several passengers had a narrow escape. The passengers for Boston were brought to Newburyport in carriages.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION TO START IN MAY NEXT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Polar Exploring Expedition to be fitted out by the British Government will consist of two steamers. Capt. Markham, of the Royal Navy, will command one of them.

The expedition will start for the Arctic regions next May.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING IN LONDON ON THE GLADSTONE-MANNING CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A meeting of Roman Catholics was held at Willis' Rooms this evening to consider the questions raised in the controversy between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. Speeches were made denouncing the imputations and assumption in the recent pamphlet on the Vatican decrees, aud a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the civil loyalty of Roman Catholics is in no wise affected by the decree of Papal infallibility.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lord Derby to-day, replying to a deputation, promised that the Government would address a friendly remonstrance to the Porte in favor of the persecuted Christians in Syria.

THE STUDENTS OF ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY AND MR. EMERSON.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The students of St. Andrew's University have rejected a proposal made by some of their number recommending that Ralph Waldo Emerson be elected Lord Rector.

GERMANY.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN—INTERVIEWS WITH THE EMPEROR AND THE CHANCELLOR.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Empire, is on a visit here. He had interviews yesterday with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG—A VOTE ADVERSE TO THE GOVERNMENT ON THE BANK BILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, there was a two hours' discussion on the standing orders, at the conclusion of which action was taken contrary to the views of the presiding officer, Herr Forkenbeck. The latter immediately resigned the Presidency. The act produced a decided sensation. A new President will be chosen to-morrow.

The Bank bill was subsequently taken up, and, after a debate of six hours, was referred to a committee by a vote of 158 to 127. The result is regarded as equivalent to a defeat of the Government.

THE OBJECT OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S VISIT REVISION OF CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Prince Gortschakoff has discussed with the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck proposals for the revision of the Russo-German Customs regulations for the benefit of commerce and international intercourse. Prince Gortschakoff explained similar arrangements which had been made with Austria.

DIMINISHED EMIGRATION—SELLING SUPERFLOUS GERMAN STEAMERS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The decrease of emigration has rendered a reduction of the fleets of the German transatlantic steam-ship companies unavoidable. The Chairman of the North German Lloyds Company is now in England seeking to dispose of the superflous vessels of that line.

FRANCE.

MR. DISRAELI'S DISCLAIMER OF REFERENCE TO GERMANY IN HIS GUILDHALL SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a violent editorial attack upon Mr. Disraeli for his disclaimer that his recent Guildhall speech referred to the Von Arnim case. The *Débats* says Mr. Disraeli has simply apologized to Prince Bismarck for his offensive utterances.

The article concludes as follows:

"It appears from this incident of Mr. Disraeli's apology that England in her turn had been invaded. The Prime Minester can no longer speak without submitting to censure from Berlin."

THE MONTENEGRIN TROUBLES.

THIRTY-TWO TURKS SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR THE MURDERS.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Thirty-two of the Turks charged with the recent murders of Montenegrins in the province of Albania have been convicted and each sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. This punishment is considered too light for their offense, and the leniency of the Turkish authorities has produced a bad impression in Montenegro.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

REPLIES TO THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL TO RENEW THE CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The Russian Foreign Office, which recently invited a renewal of the Brussels Conference early next year, has received replies from several Powers, who generally express approval of the principle on which the proposal is based, but demand time for consideration.

SPAIN.

LERSUNDI, NOT LASERNA, DEAD.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—It is Gen. Lersundi, formerly Captain General of the Island of Cuba, who is dead, not Gen. Laserna, as was reported last night.

RUSSIA.

THE REPORTED SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY DENIED—ORIGIN OF THE REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The report of the discovery of a Socialist conspiracy in this country is officially denied. It is probable that the report originated from the appointment of a Disciplinary Committee to inquire into the recent turbulent conduct of the students of the Medical Academy here.

ANOTHER REPORT AFFECTING RUSSIA DENIED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The report that the Khan of Khiva had solicited the aid of Russia for the suppression of disorder in his dominion is denied.

AUSTRIA.

THE PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF THE KULLMANN INDICTMENT IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The editors of all the Vienna journals, including the *Presse* and the *Official Gazette*, have been summoned before the District Tribunal, upon a requisition from the Court of Warzburg, for prematurely publishing the full text of Kullmann's indictment. The editor of the *Presse* refuses to indicate where and how he obtained the document.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE SHREWSBURY NOVEMBER RACES—SYRIAN WINS THE SHROPSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The great Shropshire Handicap, one of the principal events of the Shrewsbury November races, which began yesterday, was run to-day, and was won by Syrian, Conseil coming in second and Delay third. Seventeen horses came to the post, out of 124 subscribers, the betting at the start being twelve to one against Syrian, thirty-three to one against Conseil, and ten to one against Delay. The following is a summary of the race:

THE GREAT SHROPSHIRE HANDICAP OF 500 SOVEREIGNS—Added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit; entrance, 3 sovereigns; the only liability if forfeit be declared by noon, Tuesday, Nov. 3; winners extra; the second, sweepstake, closed with 124 subscribers, 75 of whom pay 3 sovereigns each to the fund; new straight mile.

Major Stapylton's ch. h. Syrian, aged, by Mentmore, dam Princess, by Autocrat, 101 pounds. 1
Count Lagrange's ch. c. Consiel, 3 years, by Consul, dam No Chance, 84 pounds.................. 2
Prince Bathyany's b. h. Delay, 5 years, by Loiterer, dam Orlanda, 96 pounds........................ 3

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

RECOVERY OF THE GREATER PORTION OF THE STOLEN MONEY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Col. Kiersted, with one of the metropolitans of his force, and Mr. Fargo, of the Express Company, to-day visited the place near Cuminsville where the tin bucket of money was found last night in a hollow stump, and searching deeper in the same stump they found, wrapped up in a cloth and covered with leaves, $16,090, making with that recovered last night from the same place $37,000. Eight or nine thousand dollars remain to be found or accounted for. Of this sum it is supposed $1,200 or $1,500 were divided among the thieves, and $1,500 to $2,000 burned yesterday morning by Mrs. Hackney, wife of one of the robbers. This leaves about $5,000 which may yet be accounted for or recovered. Col. Kiersted, with his detectives, has been working since Sunday morning assisted by Mr. Clark, of the American, Messrs. Wier and Henderson, of the Adams and United States, and Hazen, detective for all three companies, with but little rest. The three men charged with the robbery implicate no others. They were, in default of $2,000 bail, placed in the county jail to-night. Nelson Briggs, the negro who, when arrested last night, showed where the bucket of money was concealed, occupied a room at Hackney's house. The money was secreted under his bed, beneath a pile of rags. His curiosity led him to examine the pile and discover the money, whereupon he stole it from the thieves. This morning he accompanied Col. Kiersted and Mr. Fargo, and showed them where the remainder of the money was concealed in a hollow stump. He is held to answer; and so also is Mrs. Hackney for malicious destruction of property.

CELEBRATING THE RECOVERY OF THE PROPERTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The successful termination of the hunt after the American Express robbers and the recovery of a large portion of the money was celebrated to-night by a banquet, given by the managers of the express company to about twenty persons who participated in the search and capture. Brief congratulatory speeches were made by Frank Clarke, Agent of the American Express Company, Col. Kiersted, of the Metropolitan Police, and others.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An unoccupied residence on Spring Park, Boston, was burned yesterday. Loss, $5,000.

Otis Jones' tannery, at Wilmot, N. H., was burned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is about $8,000; insurance unknown.

Hooper's drug store, at Searsport, Me., with its contents, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is $8,000; insurance, $5,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

August Fausel's distillery, and a dwelling-house owned by Paul Herbrandt, on Bergenwood avenue, in Union Hill, New-Jersey, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire broke out in Mr. Herbrandt's house, which was unoccupied, and gained such headway within a few moments as that it could not be controlled. The flames communicated with the distillery of Mr. Fausel, and that, too, was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $15,000. The flames are supposed to have been started by some vagrants who sought a night's lodging in the unoccupied house.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occured on the fourth floor of No. 169 South street, occupied by George Baker, sail-maker, whose loss is estimated at $500. The first, second, and third floors are occupied by William R. Henman, ship chandler; damage, $2,000. The building is owned by S. S. Minturn, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000. The fire extended to No. 168 South street, occupied by S. S. Dale, dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, who sustained a loss of $10,000 on stock, chiefly by water.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire in the rag shop of Raffaerter Scramzzer, on the second floor of No. 309 Mott street, caused by a bag of rags taking fire from a stove. Damage, $25.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer continues higher in the North-west, and it has risen in the remaining districts, with north-east and north-west winds and lower temperature. Cloudy weather and rain prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and generally cloudy weather is reported from Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, Central Mississippi Valley, and the lower lake region. Generally clear weather prevails in New-England and the Middle States. The Mississippi River has risen at Memphis and the Alleghany at Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally cloudy weather will prevail, with rain, lower temperature, north or east winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For New-England, the Middle States, and lower lake region, generally clear and colder weather, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy and colder weather, with northerly winds and rising barometer.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will continue below freezing during Thursday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	33°	48°	3 P. M.	39°	53°
6 A. M.	33°	49°	6 P. M.	34°	46°
9 A. M.	34°	51°	9 P. M.	35°	42°
12 M.	39°	56°	12 P. M.	34°	38°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year................35⅛°
Average temperature yesterday........................47⅞°

SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Edward Griffith, of East Nassau, shot his son George yesterday afternoon with a gun during a quarrel, inflicting injuries that will doubtless prove fatal. Griffith claims that the gun was accidentally discharged.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER—THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—BUSINESS OF THE BUREAU FOR THE PAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report says: "There is no incident which so cripples the operations of this department as the want of the punctual publication of its annual report. For the last two years it has not been published. While Congress, at the last session, apparently made the effort to order the publication of the annual reports of 1872 and 1873, for the use of Congress, it failed, in the opinion of the Public Printer, to obtain its object. While the Commissioner does not concur in this opinion, it is due to him to say that to print them involved a doubtful construction of the law, a responsibility he was unwilling to take, and therefore the reports for the use of the members of Congress have not been printed. But by the separate provision of the act, there was an appropriation specially for the printing of the reports of 1872 and 1873. These have been printed and delivered to the department for distribution."

The Commissioner says he cannot be unmindful of the approaching centennial of the independence of the United States. No such opportunity has ever occurred for such an exhibition of the progress this country has made in its agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, commerce, arts, and sciences, its adaptation for war and the benefits of peace, whereby the people of other countries may be impressed with the capabilities of this nation, and our own made to feel proud that we have achieved so much. He recommends that the Government erect a building for itself, to be exclusively occupied by the several departments, a board having been designated by the President to suggest what part each may take in the exposition.

By action of Congress about four acres of ground, formerly occupied by the canal, have been added to the Department Grounds, and are now undergoing preparation to form a part of the arboretum. The collection of exotic, utilizable, and economic plants is gradually increasing both in number and value. The orange family is particularly valuable, and the best commercial varieties are propagated and distributed to the greatest practicable extent. There has been no period in the history of this country when farmers' crops have been so extensively depredated upon as in the past year, and this has brought into active exercise the knowledge and industry of the entomological division of the department.

There is an increasing demand for information with regard to insects injurious to vegetation, and much pains have been taken to investigate the character of insects sent here, to point out their modes of infliction, and the means by which their depredations may be averted, and for those who seek to prosecute the study or acquire the knowledge of these insects, specimens of their injuries and nest architecture have been arranged and exhibited in a room provided for the purpose.

During the past year the work of the botanical division has been steadily prosecuted, and many contributions added. It is believed that much valuable information of a practical character is both received and communicated. Many gratifying letters of acknowledgment show high appreciation of the work of distribution. There still remains a large quantity of duplicate, of which fifteen or more large packages will be ready for distribution by the 1st of January next.

The Commissioner shows the valuable services rendered by the several divisions of his department, and says: "In the purchase of seeds the Department has patronized only seed growers and seed firms proven reliable by experience, whose guarantee of good quality and genuineness cannot be questioned, and by receiving them from first hands has been able to procure them at much lower rates, and consequently in greater quantities, and is thus enabled to give more liberally to the many applicants who daily apply for seeds from all parts of the country, and to extend the benefits of distribution. One million two hundred and eighty-six thousand packages of seed were distributed during the last fiscal year.

SATANTA IN THE TEXAS PENITENTIARY.

In regard to the recent dispatch sent by order of the President to the Governor of Texas, it is stated that, without forming or expressing any opinion as to whether or not Satanta had violated his parole, the President and Secretary Delano, fearing he might be executed before the evidence could be fully collected, considered it merely just to delay his execution. It is to-day ascertained that during Gov. Davis' incumbency the sentence of Satanta was commuted from death to imprisonment for life. Under this commutation he has lately been placed in the Texas Penitentiary.

A BUOY BROKE LOOSE.

The Signal Office in this city is in receipt of the following telegram from the Sergeant in charge of Cape Henry Station: "A large buoy, supposed to be a channel-marker, has come ashore one mile south of the Lynn Haven Buoy."

EXPERIMENTS WITH FRUITS IN THE SOUTH.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says the demand for semi-tropical fruits for experiments in Southern States is very great—beyond the ability of the department to supply. The Chinese tea plant is especially in demand, and many thousands of young plants have been distributed during the past year.

DIVIDENDS FROM SUSPENDED BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a final dividend in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, of twenty per cent., making in all 100 per cent.; also, a final dividend to the creditors of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Banks, Brooklyn, of four per cent., making in all ninety-six per cent.; and, also, a dividend to the creditors of the First National Bank of Anderson, Ind., of fifteen per cent.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, has been temporarily assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence at Louisville, Ky., and ordered to report for duty accordingly to the Commanding General and to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the South at the expiration of his present leave of absence. The resignation of First Lieut. R. E. De Pussey, Second Artillery, has been accepted by the President. The leave of absence granted Major Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, from Head-quarters Military Division of the Pacific, has been further extended ten months, with permission to go beyond the sea. The extension of the leave of absence of First Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, from Head-quarters Military Division of the Pacific, has been further extended five months, with permission to go beyond the sea.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs for the week ending Nov. 14 were as follows: Boston, $215,520; New-York, $1,646,563; Philadelphia, $102,256; Baltimore, $90,329; New-Orleans, for the week ending Nov. 7, $60,131 62.

THE PORTSMOUTH AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival at San Francisco, yesterday, of the United States steamer Portsmouth, eleven days from Kodiak.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,041,337; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,020,000; coin, including $22,972,700 in coin certificates, $82,708,640; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $275,859. The amount of bank notes received here to-day for redemption was $639,000.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR OF THE STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Grand Temple of Honor of the State of New-York held their semi-annual meeting here to-day. To-night a public meeting was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. G. T. Hicks, Timothy Parsons, Reuben E. Ball, Walter Farrington, and others.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

MULTIPLE CHARACTER OF THE ELECTRIC SPARK.

Among the papers read at the recent meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia, one of the most interesting embraced a description of a new method of investigating the composite nature of the electric spark, by Prof. A. M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken. That the spark, brief as is the time of its passage, is actually multiple, or made up of many successive component sparks, has long been known. Before the fact had been experimentally demonstrated, its truth had been ingeniously inferred by Prof. Henry, from observation of the effects produced upon needles placed within a helix and magnetised by an electric discharge passed through the wire. The direction of the magnetic poles thus formed is not always the same, notwithstanding that the discharge is constantly made in the same direction, and that the other conditions of the experiment remain sensibly unaltered. It was a sagacious conjecture of Prof. Henry, designed to account for this irregularity, that the spark cannot be a simple movement in one direction only, but that it must have an oscillatory or vibratory character, embracing many successive movements. This suggestion was thrown out more than thirty years ago, (1842,) after which no addition was made to our knowledge of the subject until Feddersen, in 1858, succeeded by means of a rapidly-revolving mirror, in causing the spark as seen reflected from it to present an image drawn out into a kind of tongue of light, accompanied by rows of bright and minute isolated dots, each representing a separate discharge.

The revolving mirror, as an instrument for investigating the electric spark, was first employed by Wheatstone as early as 1838. His object was to determine if possible the duration of the continuance of the spark; but though the mirror used by him was rotated at velocities reaching sometimes 800 revolutions to the second, the image of the spark presented no change of form; and he concluded the total duration to be less than one one-millionth part of a second. Feddersen, and more recently Rood, obtained the elongated image with much lower velocities than this. Prof. Rood (*Journal of Science*, 1869) accounts for the discrepancy by remarking that Wheatstone's observations were made with the unaided eye, while in his own and Feddersen's, optical means were used for increasing the vividness of the image and for assisting vision. He adds that, in observing with the eye alone, he himself had failed to distinguish anything but the bright white light of the first and principal discharge, the duration of which is almost inconceivably brief. In his later investigations (1871) Prof. Rood has also shown that the duration of the spark is largely dependent upon the magnitude of the charge, a small Leyden jar discharging itself completely in much less time than one of greater dimensions; and he seems also to suppose that a jar charged from a frictional machine will discharge itself more quickly than one which is used as a condenser in connection with an induction coil. Prof. Rood's first published series of observations was designed to measure the duration of the first and brightest component of the spark. Using a jar of more than 100 square inches of metal-coating, in connection with a large induction-coil, he concluded that this bright component lasts not longer than one ten-millionth part of a second. In his second series, published in 1871, he employed a jar having only one-tenth part the surface of the former, and found the duration of the first act of discharge not more than forty one-billionths of a second. The total duration of the entire discharge he made from one to two and a half one-millionths of a second.

It is necessary to mention these determinations, ascertained by optical methods by observers heretofore, in order to appreciate the remarkable results described in the paper of Prof. Mayer, above referred to, as attained by a mechanical method of registration devised by him. The spark employed in his experiments was derived from an induction coil having forty-five miles of wire in its secondary circuit, and a striking distance of forty-six centimetres, (about eighteen inches.) The discharge was made between platinum electrodes six-tenths of a millimetre in diameter, rounded at the ends, and also between brass balls one centimetre in diameter. The electrodes were separated one millimetre from each other. Between these electrodes, at each experiment, was interposed a disk of thin paper in rapid rotation. The paper had been prepared by blackening its surface with the smoke of burning camphor, and fixing the coating by floating on spirit varnish and drying. The rotation of the disk was maintained by a train, such as is constructed to accompany Becquerel's phosphoroscope, and the velocity of its revolutions was determined by bringing a tracer connected with a vibrating tuning fork into contact with the moving surface. This produces a sinuous line, of which the intersections with a continuous uniform circumference mark equal intervals. The time of vibration of the fork is, of course, previously ascertained with great exactness. The thin disk, however flexible, is brought by centrifugal force into a perfect plane by even a low velocity of rotation. It can thus be introduced between the electrodes without danger of touching, when the distance between them is no greater than one millimetre. When, under these circumstances, a spark from the induction coil is passed through the electrodes, the disk, after removal, shows but very little immediately perceptible change. There appears only, at one part of the circumference which had been embraced between the points, a short, whitish trace marked through the black coating. But if the disk be held between the eye and the light, there will be discovered a large number of cleanly pierced round holes—amounting in number, in one example shown, to thirty-three—which, from the time-divisions on the disk, are proved to have occupied for their production not less than one-twenty-third of a second, and which gradually diminish in distance from each other. These, owing to the great velocity with which the disk is moving, are separated by intervals as large as a centimetre. The average interval between them in time is 1-759 of a second. After this there is an interval of quiescence, and then succeeds what Prof. Mayer calls a spark-shower, in which not less than thirty perforations succeed each other at average intervals of 1-9,900 of a second, the whole shower being completed in about 1-330 of a second. It is this spark-shower which produces the visible whitish trace on the disk spoken of above. The perforations are not uniformly distant, but are more closely crowded in the middle of the trace, the intervals increasing toward both ends. It is to be remarked that in making the discharges the key by which the primary circuit is broken is held down until after the disk has been removed from between the electrodes, so that there cannot be a mixture of effects from successive secondary sparks.

When there is connected with the inductorium a Leyden jar to exalt the action, the visible trace of the discharge upon the disk is more conspicuous. With a jar of 242 square centimetres of metal coating, (about 40 square inches,) the discharge dissipates the carbon, forming a succession of little white circles, which, when closely examined, are found to have, each, one, two, or three perforations within them. Ninety-one such little circles appeared on one of the disks exhibited, the total number of perforations being 123. For the sake of clearness in speaking it is necessary to distinguish between the acts which produce the circles and those which effect the perforations. The first the Professor calls flashes, and the second sparks, the entire action from beginning to end being named the discharge. The mean duration of the discharge is one-twenty-fourth of a second, the intervals between the flashes average one five hundred and fifty-third of a second up to the tenth flash. These intervals diminish till after four-fifths of them have taken place, when the mean duration is reduced to one five thousand eight hundred and eighty-second of a second. During the last fifth of the discharge the intervals increase, and the last interval is as great as one one-thousandth of a second.

When brass balls, one centimetre in diameter were substituted for the platinum points, the conditions remaining in other respects unchanged, the result was to diminish the number of flashes, but not the number of sparks nor the duration of the entire discharge. This continued to be one-twenty-fourth of a second, as before. Seventy-one flashes appeared now instead of ninety-one, and their mean interval was correspondingly increased.

These results, considered with those of former experimenters, afford material for reflection, and suggest subjects for future investigation. The induction coil used by Prof. Rood in 1869 was a very powerful one, not sufficiently less powerful than that of Prof. Mayer to account for the great difference between the time of total duration of discharge found by him (two and a half one millionths of a second) and that found by the latter (one-twenty-fourth.) Nor can this difference be satisfactorily explained by imputing it to the smaller coated surface of the jar used by Prof. Rood, (eleven square inches,) as compared with that of Prof. Mayer (forty square inches;) since the total duration was found in these later experiments to be but slightly affected by the interposition of the jar, and was really a little longer without the jar than with. Are we to suppose then that the optical method of investigation is inadequate to detect any but the very first elements of the discharge, and that the luminous sparks continue only for about one-twenty-thousandth part of the total duration? Such at least is the proportion between the times of discharge, as given by the optical and the mechanical methods of determination. That a long series of energetic mechanical effects can be produced by electricity so feeble as to be incapable of producing light, would seem to contradict all that we know of the causes of the light of electricity. And that the mechanical effects of the later and, (as we must for the present suppose,) non-luminous part of the discharge, should be, to all appearance, as great as those of the first and most brilliant flash, is another of the puzzles which remain for our investigators to solve.

It is remarkable, however, how very slight is the trace which the most powerful electric spark, capable of being generated by artificial means, will leave in its passage through a thin lamina of imperfectly conducting substance like paper freely suspended. The discharge of the great inductorium of the Stevens Institute would probably fell a man to the earth if passed through his brain; yet the perforation it will leave in a sheet of white paper through which it is sent, is almost too minute to be discerned at all, except by holding the sheet between the eyes and the light.

BALANCE FOR DETERMINING SPECIFIC GRAVITIES WITHOUT CALCULATION.

Among the papers presented to the academy at the meeting above referred to was one by a member from this city, which, owing to the premature departure of its author, was not publicly read, describing a balance contrived by him for the direct determination of the specific gravities by reading from a scale, without the necessity of performing any numerical operation. In the ordinary mode of finding specific gravities, the weight of the body is divided by the weight of an equal bulk of water at the standard temperature; this latter weight being determined by finding experimentally how much weight the body apparently loses when immersed in the liquid. As the weights are determined with minute fractional accuracy, the divisor is usually of four or five places of figures, and the division is troublesome. Inasmuch, moreover, as the water used in the experiment is seldom of exactly the standard temperature, a second numerical operation is commonly necessary to reduce the divisor before division, or the result after division, to the value due to that temperature.

The balance described in the paper referred to was designed to obviate the necessity of making either of these computations. It differed from ordinary balances only in having a beam divided to units, tenths, and hundredths of length, and two index-needles, one for determining the position of horizontality, as in the common balance, and the other movable about a pivot of which the centre is coincident with the bearing knife-edge of the beam. These modifications do not in any manner interfere with its usefulness for the ordinary purposes of weighing.

When employed for determining specific gravities the scale pans commonly used are removed, and two open loops of wire, about two and a half or three inches long, are suspended from the ends of the beam, which still maintains its equilibrium after their attachment. The body under examination is fastened by a slender thread to the right-hand loop, and beneath it; while to the left-hand loop is suspended a pendent designed to receive the weights which are to serve as a counterpoise. This pendent is itself a part of the counterpoise, and is so constructed as separately to weigh one gramme. It consists of a stem curved into a hook at top, provided below with a disk, through the centre of which it passes, (designed to hold the weights,) and carrying at bottom a small cup, into which may be introduced fine sand instead of small weights, to complete the counterpoise. The weights are disks, notched to the centre in order that they may be placed on the disk of the pendent without being interfered with by the suspending wire. They are of different values, from twenty grammes to one centigramme. For smaller fractions fine sand is used, the object being not to find out how much the body weighs, but to obtain a weight which is its exact equipoise. After a true equilibrium has been established, the beam is lifted, and the water vase which stands beneath the suspended body is raised till the body is completely immersed. A pendent exactly similar to that used in the first weighing is now placed within the right hand loop, over the immersed body, and weights are added to this until the equilibrium destroyed by the immersion is once more established. The total weight is the weight of the water displaced. The beam is now lifted again, the vase depressed, and the body removed. From a little table of numbers, with temperatures from 10° to 25° C., at the top, and cubic centimetres (represented for this purpose by gramme weights) at the side, is taken a correction for the reduction from the temperature of observation to 4° C., (the temperature of the maximum density of water,) and this amount is added to the pendent in the loop. The left hand pendent is then removed from the extremity of its arm, and placed at the unit division on the same arm; and the right hand pendent is suspended on the right arm at such a distance from the point of support as to produce as nearly as possible an equipoise. The divisions of the arm being only to hundredths, perfect equipoise will not, in general, be in this manner secured. The nearest division short of equipoise will give the specific gravity to the second place of decimals. For the third and fourth places, the movable index needle above referred to must be used. This needle, which is made as light as possible, has its centre of gravity exactly coincident with its centre of motion; so that the equilibrium of the balance is not at all affected by its change of position when without a load. But at a distance from the centre equal to one-tenth of its entire length, it has a pin standing at right angles to itself, upon which may be placed weights which are made disk-shaped, with a hole through them at the centre. A set of weights for the needle is provided, each one-tenth part of the corresponding weight used with the pendents; and the load placed on the needle is one-tenth of that of the right-hand pendent, including the pendent itself. The needle, thus loaded, is then moved on its pivot toward the right, far enough to make the equilibrium, which had been previously almost attained, quite perfect; and when in this position the reading of its scale will give the third and fourth places of decimals in the specific gravity sought. It will be observed that, as no weights are used smaller than a centigramme in weighing the body immersed, the completion of the equipoise being effected by the use of fine sand, the load of the needle, which is in theory one-tenth of the weight of the pendent, must be a trifle deficient, no account being taken of the sand. The extreme deficiency, however, would not be so much as a milligramme; and this would usually affect only the sixth decimal, and would never affect the fifth by more than a single unit.

The beam is forty centimetres long, each arm being twenty centimetres. There are four unit divisions on each arm. For specific gravities exceeding *four* the right-hand pendent is placed, when sinking the immersed body, at half-arm's length. The specific gravity found in this case, by proceeding as before, must be doubled to give the true result. If the pendent be in like manner placed at the quarter-arm's length, the observed specific gravity must be quadrupled. This carries the determinations up to *sixteen;* and by placing the *left*-hand pendent at *one-half* the unit distance from the middle, instead of the entire unit distance, they may be advanced to thirty-two, which is far beyond the actual specific gravity of any known substance.

For bodies lighter than water, a loaded cage is provided, which confines and sinks them by its superior weight. When this is used a counterpoise is suspended within the left-hand loop, to balance it during the weighing in the air, and a second one to be used for the same purpose in weighing during immersion. For the specific gravity of liquids a plunger is employed, having an ascertained displacement in standard water, of ten cubic centimetres; and this is counterpoised by an exactly equal weight upon the left-hand arm. Accordingly when this plunger, thus counterpoised, is immersed in a liquid presented for examination, the figures expressing the metric weight required to re-establish equilibrium are themselves a direct expression of the specific gravity.

A balance of this description may very soon be seen in use in the analytical laboratory of the School of Mines of Columbia College in this City.

REMARKABLE EXPANSIBILITY OF HORN RUBBER.

Poggendorff's *Annalen* contains, in a recent number, a notice by Kohlrausch of the previously unsuspected very remarkable expansibility of hardened caoutchouc, commonly called hard or horn rubber. The attention of M. Kohlrausch was drawn to this investigation by the observation that glass flasks having horn rubber stoppers are very liable to burst. He therefore made a careful determination of the coefficient of dilatation of this substance for different temperatures, and found it for 1° between 16.7° and 25.3° C., to be expressible by the decimal 0.0000770; and for 1°, between 25.3° and 35.4°; to be as high as 0.0000842. These determinations indicate an expansibility not only large in itself but increasing with remarkable rapidity with temperature. It is proposed to make this property available for the construction of thermometers, somewhat on the principle of Breguet's metalic thermometer. Two thin strips of rubber and ivory, eight inches long, glued or cemented together, will be flexed in one direction or the other by elevation or depression of temperature above or below that at which they were originally joined. If one end be fixed, the other will move over a space of one or two tenths of an inch for a change of 1° centigrade. The expansibility of hard rubber being greater than that of mercury at ordinary temperatures, it would be possible to construct a mercurial thermometer with a bulb of this material, in which the column would rise with elevation of temperature and fall with depression.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning John Wilson, aged forty-one, residing with his wife and one child at No 145 Bleecker street, attempted to commit suicide under rather peculiar circumstances. It appears that Wilson, who is a Frenchman, has been living very unhappily with his wife, owing to his suspicions that she was unfaithful to him, and he had, therefore, on several occasions threatened to kill her and himself if he found that his suspicions were correct. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Wilson returned home, and, as he alleged, found a strange man in the room with his wife. He charged her with infidelity, which she denied, and a quarrel occurred between them. Wilson becoming beside himself with rage, drew a revolver and shot himself in the stomach, inflicting a very painful and dangerous wound. He then placed the muzzle of the pistol to his heart, but as he pulled the trigger his wife seized him by the arm, and the ball passed through his left hand. A struggle ensued between Wilson and his wife during which the revolver was again discharged. The bullet struck the bedboard of the bed on which the child of the couple, named Frank, was sleeping, and glancing off, buried itself in the child's head, inflicting a very serious wound. An officer of the Eighth Precinct, attracted to the scene by the pistol-shots and the screams of the woman, entered the house, and conveyed Wilson and the child to the Prince Street Police Station, where they were attended by Police Surgeon Cook. The child was found to have received a dangerous wound, but the wounds of his father, though painful, were not considered of a dangerous nature. They were both taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE REPORTED CANAL-BOAT MURDER.

Upon his arrival in Jersey City, yesterday, Thomas Leonard, the canal-boat Captain who is charged with having fatally struck a man named Schoonmaker, also a canal-boat Captain, with a stone on the head, scouted the assertion that Schoonmaker is dead. He said that Schoonmaker is alive and perfectly well. Constable Onslow was informed of the same state of facts when he visited Easton for the purpose of removing Leonard to Jersey City, where the assault was committed. It is said that Leonard proposes to prefer a charge of assault and battery against the man whom he is said to have killed. The assault occurred in Jersey City, but Schoonmaker's boat went on to Easton with him aboard. The report that he had died was received from Easton, and it is impossible to find out what the real fact is.

A BOAT USED BY RIVER THIEVES.

At an early hour yesterday morning Patrolman Palmer, of the Fifth Precinct, found tied to the bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 34 and 35 North River, a row-boat marked Dan Collins, Brooklyn, and containing four oars. On the inside of the boat were very distinct blood-marks, and two of the oars were stained with blood. It is supposed that the boat had been used by river thieves in an attempt to rob some vessel in the harbor, and that they were fired upon and one or more of their number wounded. Mr. Collins, the owner of the boat, stated that it had been stolen from Brooklyn several nights ago by some unknown parties. Capt. Caffrey is endeavoring to clear up the mystery surrounding the case.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

REVISING THE ESTIMATES FOR 1875.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN YESTERDAY—MANUFACTURING "PATRONAGE" FOR THE NEW MAYOR—WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC CITY FATHERS WOULD DO IF THEY HAD THE POWER.

The work of revising the estimates for 1875, or rather of making such recommendations as they might deem expedient, was commenced yesterday, at a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The law provides that the City Fathers shall apply a portion of their wisdom to the consideration of the annual budget for this City, but it attaches no importance to that wisdom, because the Board of Apportionment alone has the power to reduce or increase the provisional appropriations. Their duty is obligatory, but not necessarily operative. Early in the afternoon they had conversational discussions on various items for the departments, with a view to an agreement when they should come up for action. At 3 o'clock Mr. Vance, the President, declining, from delicacy, to officiate, because he is a member of the Board of Apportionment, Alderman Cooper was called to the chair.

After disposing of some unimportant papers, Alderman Monheimer submitted a preamble and resolution reciting that the Commissioners of Accounts had been removed by the Mayor, and requesting them to present to the board their report on the affairs of the Fire Department, with such recommendations as they would have made if their official services had not been dispensed with. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution directing the Clerk of the Common Council to execute to Griffith Rowe and James A. Roosevelt, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of this City, quit claim deeds of a portion of a gore of land caused by changing the lines of Fifty-second street, was submitted by the Committee on Law, who recommended its passage. Two of the members of the committee—Messrs. Cooper and Billings—said the object was merely to perfect the title, the land having been previously conveyed. It was, however, after a brief debate, recommitted for explanation.

The budget for 1875 was then reached, and a number of resolutions were offered and read in their order, while the estimates to which they applied were read. The estimate for the Common Council or "Legislative" Department, as it was termed when it had two branches, came up first. The amount allowed is $109,506. This includes $15,000 for the salaries of clerks. Alderman Flanagan moved that the sum be increased to $25,000.

Alderman Van Schaick said he believed that enough money had been allowed for salaries of the clerks, especially in view of their duties.

Alderman Flanagan replied that his colleague had been elected as a Reformer, but it was hardly time for him to practice economy just when he was going out of office.

Alderman Van Schaick reminded the gentleman that his votes in the board would show that he advocated economy in respect to employment of attachés.

The resolution to increase the item to $25,000 was put and lost by a vote of 6 to 7.

The estimate for the Mayoralty was then called up. It is as follows:

Contingencies, Mayor's Office		$2,500
Salaries, Mayor's Office:		
Salary of the Mayor	$12,000	
Salaries of clerks and subordinates	20,000—	32,000
Salaries, Bureau of Permits		9,500
Contingencies—Bureau of Permits		500
Total		$44,500

Alderman Monheimer moved that the estimates be amended by inserting the following sums:

Mayoralty contingencies	$10,000
Salaries, Mayor's Office	32,000
Salaries, Permit Bureau	15,000
Contingencies, Permit Bureau	2,500
Total	$59,500

or an increase of $15,000 over the amount allowed by the Board of Appropriation, with the consent of the present Mayor. Whatever appropriation may be made it will be under the control of Mr. Wickham, as Mayor, after the 1st of January. The greater portion of the contingent fund allowed to Mayor Havemeyer was returned to the Board of Apportionment to be transferred to exhausted accounts, because he had no need of the money.

Alderman Van Schaick, in referring to the resolution, said that he had nothing to say against Mayor Havemeyer, and believed his accuser, Mr. Wickham, whom he knew personally, would make a good Chief Magistrate. The Mayor, however, gave over his contingencies to his friend and chum, Controller Green, but that was no reason why proper amounts should not allowed—as he thought they would not be used, except when necessary.

Alderman Reilly here rose, and in rather an angry tone of voice, said it was an insult to the board to compare Mayor Wickham with the foolish gentleman (Havemeyer) down stairs. [Laughter.]

The resolution was passed by a vote of 7 to 4.

After reading the estimates headed "Miscellaneous purposes," relating to rents, judgments, &c., Alderman Gilon moved that the sum of $250,000 be inserted under that head for rents of armories. He said he observed that there was no provision made to pay for the buildings occupied by the various regiments.

Alderman Van Schaick said that, no matter what appropriation might be made, the Controller would pay only those whom he pleased.

Alderman Ottendorfer requested the Board to remember that some of the leases of armories were illegal, but Alderman Gilon said that his motion had nothing to do with that subject, as it was intended to pay rents for the quarters occupied by the troops.

Alderman Ottendorfer moved that $75,000 be inserted instead of $250,000. He thought that sum sufficient.

Alderman Gilon replied that it was not.

Alderman Reilly hoped that Mr. Vance, who was a member of the Board of Apportionment, would give some information on the subject. Mr. Vance replied that the question did not come up in the board, to his knowledge. Tax Commissioner Wheeler was also asked for information, but did not speak on the subject—Mr. Vance having made an explanation.

Alderman Gilon called the attention of the board to the absolute absurdity of allowing only $75,000 for armories. He said there were twenty organizations—of these two occupied City buildings, leaving the remainder to be provided for, and the amount proposed was too small to do that.

Alderman Morris settled the controversy by moving that the Board of Apportionment be recommended to insert under the head "miscellaneous purposes," a sufficient amount to pay the rent of armories. This amendment, which was accepted by Messrs. Gilon and Ottendorfer, was adopted.

Alderman Gilon then moved that the sum of $20,000 be inserted in the estimate for support of prisoners in the County Jail.

Alderman Van Schaick opposed the motion. He said the profits from the detention of Federal and other prisoners in the County Jail, and the pickings there were very great, and he hoped the resolution would be withdrawn.

Alderman McCafferty said the bills for supporting the prisoners were furnished in a mass, and not every month, as they should be, and, therefore, the board had no chance of knowing how many men were in the jail. The Sheriff had been asked for detailed statements, but he did not furnish them.

Alderman Flanagan thought it would be unreasonable to make Mr. Dunham, the Marshal of the Jail, suffer for the omission of Mr. Conner.

Alderman Falconer said he tried to get information about the number of prisoners during the incumbency of the previous Marshal, but no books were shown.

Alderman Van Schaick—I remember that time; they packed the place so as to make us believe it was populous. [Laughter.]

Alderman Flanagan moved to insert, after the $20,000, the words, "or whatever sum may be deemed necessary." The amendment was lost.

Alderman Monheimer moved to insert $8,000 instead of $20,000.

Alderman Reilly hoped not. He said the Warden had borrowed $12,000 to pay his attachés, and he moved to make the sum $15,000. This was also lost, and Mr. Monheimer's motion, allowing $8,000, was adopted.

A resolution was here offered providing for inserting the sum of $90,000 for Sheriff's fees and expenses.

Alderman Van Schaick said that as to the expenses of the City Government he looked forward to the day when the rate of taxation would be five or six per cent. instead of two or three. The policy was to cover up their debt, and not let the people know what they owed.

Alderman Koch moved that the Board of Apportionment be recommended to insert such an amount as may be necessary to pay the Sheriff, and the amendment was approved.

Alderman Billings presented a resolution that $5,000 be inserted for the National Rifle Association, the amount having been authorized by an act of the Legislature.

Alderman Ottendorfer said that the amendments to the Constitution would be in force after the 1st of January, and they prohibited such an appropriation.

Alderman Billings replied that if the resolution was passed, and the Board of Apportionment allowed the amount to remain, it would become operative if passed prior to the 1st of January. The resolution was lost.

Alderman Gilon offered a resolution, which was adopted, reducing the contingencies of the Law Department from $100,000 to $50,000. He also moved that the amount for salaries of clerks and messengers of the Law Department be $25,000 instead of $50,000, as allowed on the budget. The motion was lost.

Alderman Monheimer offered a resolution increasing the salaries of the Department of Public Works from $140,000 to $150,000. It was carried. By this time the board seemed to be tired of its work, and apparently conscious of the fact that it would really amount to nothing unless the Board of Apportionment should approve of it. Several members moved to adjourn until 2 P. M. to-day, and succeeded in carrying the motion, much to the relief of all present.

Police Commissioner Disbecker and Capt. Thorne, the Superintendent of Street Cleaning, stood in the body of the chamber during a portion of the proceedings. Their presence may be accounted for in the fact that it is proposed to insert the following additional sums under the head of Police Department: Salaries of patrolmen, $48,600; clerks, deputies, &c., $10,260; alterations and repairs, $30,000; supplies, $10,000; removing snow and ice, $100,000; removing dirt and ashes, $48,000.

THE POWER TO AUDIT CLAIMS.

Previous to the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the members held a brief session as "Supervisors," for the purpose of receiving an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to their right to audit claims. The opinion was to the effect that the board has no power to audit bills against the City. A similar opinion was funished by the Corporation Counsel, and by Ex-Judge Porter and Mr. John H. Strahan some time ago.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

A SLIGHT INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES PROBABLE—WHAT PROMINENT RAILROAD OFFICIALS SAY.

No definite action has yet been taken by the Board of Commissioners of the Grand Trunk Railway lines relative to a change in the rates for passenger or freight transportation. An informal meeting of the Commissioners, resident in this City, was held at their office in Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street, on Monday last, but no business of importance was transacted. The usual increase in the rates for freight, which is always made at this season of the year, has so far been deferred, and will hardly be carried into effect before the first of next month. In the opinion of Judge Jewett, the Philadelphia member of the board, who arrived in this City yesterday, the advance, if any, on the existing tariff will be small. Indeed, the question of any advance at all depended largely upon the state of trade throughout the country. Should the present depression continue to increase it was quite possible that a still further reduction would be effected, although the rates now charged by the companies were twenty per cent. lower than those of previous years. It was a fact, the Judge added, that the railways were at present carrying freights as much for the accommodation of the business public as their own profit. Still, they did not complain, and were quite as ready to bear their share of the general calamity as any other branch of trade.

Col. B. W. Blanchard, another member of the board, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the date of the meeting at which the proposed changes would be taken into consideration had not yet been fixed, but that the meeting would probably be held either toward the close of the present or the first of next month. The Colonel thought that an advance in the rates for freight transportation was probable. The amount of the additional charges he could not state, although he felt assured that these would not be large. Nothing of importance was likely to transpire at present. A slight rise in freight rates was usual at this period of the year. The tariff of the trunk railways for this class of business was now far below that of previous years, and it was not unnatural to suppose that the customary increase would be charged during the coming Winter. Mr. Blanchard said that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through its President, has come to an amicable understanding with the other companies, and that henceforth the rates from New-York to the West, by all the trunk lines, will be uniform.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

HE VISITS THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE—ADDRESS TO THE EMPLOYES—ALL THE DEPARTMENTS FOUND IN A SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

Postmaster General Jewell yesterday afternoon paid an official visit to the Post Office in this City. He had given no notice of his intention to inspect the office, and his presence in the City was not known until he walked into the Postmaster's room at 2 o'clock. A visit from a Postmaster General to the New-York Post Office is a rare event, so rare that Gov. Jewell is the first who has ever paid it an official visit. Indeed, previous to the appointment of Mr. James as Postmaster the office saw even little of the immediate head of the department, but Mr. James has changed all that, and by his own industry and business tact has shown an example to all his subordinates, the effect of which has been seen in the improved management of the Post Office. When the Postmaster General arrived yesterday afternoon, he remained a few minutes in private conversation with Mr. James, after which they came out upon the balcony. Here Mr. James announced to the employes the presence of the Postmaster General, who, on coming forward, was received with great applause, again and again repeated. As soon as the applause had subsided the Postmaster-General thanked them for the kind reception which they had given him, a reception which he did not at all expect. He was glad to see so many hands employed, and he was rejoiced to observe the busy and energetic appearance of all that surrounded him. He referred to the large revenue received by the Post Office in such small sums, and said that it was very gratifying to him to see such a large force of faithful and intelligent men as those before him evidently appeared to be. He hoped they would continue their exertions in the future as they have done in the past to promote the interest of the department, and in closing his remarks he paid a tribute to the trade and commerce of this City which contributed so much to the financial success of the Post Office.

It is worthy of remark that the last speech made from this balcony was by Gen. Dix, in 1861, when he was summoned by President Buchanan to assume the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Postmaster General next closely inspected the various departments of the Post Office, making minute inquiries into all the details of their management, and where matters needed explanation he readily sought it. He expressed himself well pleased with all he saw, and hoped his next visit would find the officials installed in the new Post Office. As regards the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes to stationers, druggists, and others who have license for their sale, he directed that in future the commission on all such sales be reduced from two to one per cent., which, in this City, will effect a saving of $12,500 per annum. He also examined the workings of the United States Stamp Agency on Broadway, after which he left for Boston in the evening.

THE DISINHERITED ORPHANS.

In the matter of the will of John J. O'Brien, which came up before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, Mr. J. Julius Langbein, one of the subscribing witnesses, was examined. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that O'Brien, who died in Bellevue Hospital on the 19th of September last, left all his property to his sister-in-law, to the exclusion of his two minor children, Henry and Eva. The son has disappeared, but the daughter, who is in her sixteenth year, has friends who advised her to contest the will. Langbein testified that he was asked by James O'Brien, the husband of the legatee, to go to Bellevue Hospital to draw the will, and that he did so in accordance with the wishes of the testator. He said that he found him lying in bed in a very feeble condition, but that he understood all that was said to him, and gave the directions under which the will was drawn. Mr. Clifford A. H. Bartlett, who was appointed special guardian to the children by the Surrogate, subjected the witness to a long and thorough cross-examination. Henry Judge, of No. 508 East Seventeenth street, the other subscribing witness, will be examined to-day, at his residence, he being too sick to appear in court. The proponent is represented by Mr. J. C. Julius Langbein. Eva O'Brien, the contestant, is now in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, suffering with chronic inflammation of the eyes, which is supposed to be hereditary.

FAIR AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.

A fair in aid of the building fund of the Church of our Savior, recently erected for the Sixth Universalist Society in Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, was opened last evening in the parlors of the edifice by the ladies of the society, and will be continued throughout to-day and to-morrow. Owing to generous contribution of goods from members of the church and others, the display of fancy and useful articles is quite large, and will, if disposed of, net a handsome sum to the church fund. The ladies in charge of the various departments are: Fancy goods, Mrs. Ramston, Mrs. E. Bacon, and Miss Mary Winters; flowers, Miss Zillah De Lamater, and Miss De Baum; confectionery, Misses Belle Finley, Viola Murray, Kate Birmingham, and Jennie Birmingham; restaurant, Mrs. William A. Miles, Mrs. James Stephens, and Mr. C. Lippincott; Sunday-school Department, Misses Rogers, Pratt, Russell, and McAdam; books and stationery, Mrs. J. M. Pullman, E. S. Brooks, and Miss E. Pullman. The officers in charge of the whole are: Mrs. E. P. Smith, President; Mrs. N. Smith, Vice President; Mrs. T. S. Dockstader, Treasurer, and Miss Josephine Walker, Secretary. Apart from the transactions of the bazaar, a Punch and Judy show is exhibited on an upper floor every half hour for the enjoyment of the younger portion of the visitors.

NOT LAWFULLY DISMISSED.

Officer Quigley, of the Court of General Sessions, was dismissed from his position by Controller Green in October, 1871. Notwithstanding this dismissal he continued to tender his services, and recently brought suit to recover accumulated pay amounting to $1,036. The fact of his dismissal was stated in his complaint, but it was claimed that it was unlawful. To this complaint a demurrer was interposed on behalf of the City, argument on which was heard before Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday. The Judge decided that the act under which Controller Green acted did not authorize his interference with the courts, it being a local act, and not having the courts embraced in its heading as required by the Constitution. He therefore gave judgment in favor of plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY—ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT—THE CASE TO BE TRIED EARLY IN DECEMBER—THE DECISION ON THE APPEAL SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED.

The appeal from Judge Neilson's decision in the Tilton-Beecher suit, denying a bill of particulars, came up yesterday morning at the General Term in the Brooklyn Courts, before Judges Reynolds and McCue. The court-room was densely crowded. Mr. Beecher was represented by Messrs. William M. Evarts, B. F. Tracy, T. G. Shearman, and John L. Hill. S. D. Morris, Judge Fullerton, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor appeared on behalf of Mr. Tilton, who was present with his counsel. Judge Reynolds called the case, but there was no response from either side. He again asked if counsel had nothing to say.

Mr. Morris then stated, on behalf of Mr. Tilton, that they were ready.

Mr. Evarts, on the part of Mr. Beecher, said that they were ready so far as the attendance of counsel was concerned, and so far as they were advised as to the arrangement for the attendance of witnesses for some day presently to be assigned by the court. They were waiting, of course, the disposition of a pending matter.

Judge Reynolds—I think it was understood that a day should be fixed for the trial, and some day in the December Term. Now, if the counsel will agree upon any day, the court will set apart any day that is convenient to the counsel on both sides.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor is aware that we are waiting a decision on the appeal.

Judge Reynolds—The reason of my detention this morning was that I have been in consultation with my associate in the General Term with regard to that appeal, and we shall announce a decision either to-morrow or next day—I think by Friday at the very farthest.

Mr. Evarts—If that decision should accord us what we think the rights of our client entitle us to, then there will be no impediment to proceeding to trial in December; if it should be adverse, then our action will be governed accordingly.

Judge Reynolds—I am inclined to fix on some day in the first week in December, and perhaps it would be best to fix a very early day in the week, either Monday or Tuesday, so as to give all the time possible within the week assigned.

Mr. Fullerton—I hope, your Honor, it will not go beyond the first Tuesday in the term.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will understand that so far as we are concerned we will take the direction of the court, and so far as the arrangements of the counsel are concerned we anticipate no impediment. But we now await the decision on the appeal.

Judge Reynolds—You will know that in a very short time.

Mr. Evarts—So far as the arrangements of the counsel are concerned we have no objection to the first week in December, provided that the rights of the party we represent do not require that other judicial proceedings should be taken.

Judge Reynolds—Well, which day in the week shall we say, Monday or Tuesday?

Mr. Evarts—What is your Honor's power in regard to prolonging a case from term to term?

Judge Reynolds—I have never had occasion to examine that. The terms here commence on the first Monday of each term, and extend through the month.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor understands that at common law a trial must end with the term, but special legislation with regard to this has been made in the courts of New-York. I do not know what the arrangement is here.

Judge Reynolds—I am not aware of any provision in the act bearing upon it.

Mr. Evarts—If there is no provision, your Honor might find some difficulty in getting through with the case in the term, for your Honor sees that the term begins on the 7th, which makes it rather late and will encroach upon the Christmas vacation.

Judge Reynolds—We have no vacation.

Mr. Evarts—Well, this does not belong to our side of the case at all; it is merely a question for the court to determine.

Judge Reynolds—I think we will put the trial down either for the first Monday or Tuesday in the December term.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever day your Honor pleases.

Mr. Fullerton—Perhaps Tuesday would be the better day.

Judge Reynolds—We will fix it then for the first Tuesday of the term, that will be the 8th of December, and this case will have the preference. As to the decision on the appeal, it will be announced to-morrow or the next day.

The counsel on both sides then left the chamber, and the court proceeded with other business.

RANGELY BLUE-BACK TROUT.

As an evidence of the praiseworthy zeal of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game, it may be remarked that out of the season not a single brook trout can be found in our markets. An amusing incident occurred, however, yesterday, showing how the officers of the association are ever on the alert. Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, had exposed for sale quite a number of small fish, looking exactly like trout; in fact, he was the recipient of no less than 1,500 of these fish. Now, as there is a fine of $25 on every trout exposed for sale out of season, Mr. Blackford's fine might have amounted to some $37,500. Some of the fish were purchased, shown to the officers of the association, and suit was about being commenced when it was discovered that Mr. Blackford was at perfect freedom to sell the fish in question, they being the Rangely blue-back trout, and that he was even protected by a letter from Henry O. Stanley, Esq., one of the Fish Commissioners of the State of Maine, in which it was distinctly stated that, according to chapter 20, section 18 of the laws of Maine, there was no law prohibiting the taking or selling of Rangely blue-back trout at any season of the year. The fish in question are very peculiar, and, though showing some of the general traits of the salmonidæ, are, as Prof. Baird states, quite distinct from the common brook trout. They are not found anywhere else in the country except at Rangely Lake, and can only be caught during the present month. The Rangely lakes are in Franklin and Oxford Counties, in the north-western part of Maine, and are the sources of the Androscoggin River. The fishing on the lakes is under the entire control of the Oquossoc Angling Association.

GENERAL DURYEE AS A BONDSMAN.

The readers of THE TIMES will remember that, on Tuesday, an inquest was held by Coroner Kessler in the case of John Quinn, who was killed by a grating falling on him in the premises of the Duryee Starch Manufacturing Company, corner of Park Place and Church street, where he was employed. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death through the negligence and carelessness of the Duryee Starch Company in not having had the grating repaired, after having, according to the evidence, a foreknowledge of its dangerous condition. Acting on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, Coroner Kessler, yesterday morning, issued a warrant for the principal member of the Starch Company and placed it in the hands of Superintendent Walling, who detailed detective Bennett on the case. Detective Bennett succeeded in arresting the head of the concern, Mr. William Duryee, and brought him before Coroner Kessler, who held him in $2,000 bail. The prisoner was bailed by his relative, General Abram Duryee, one of the Police Commissioners, and, on leaving the Coroner's office, requested the reporters not to mention the case.

A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

About 12:30 o'clock yesterday Mr. Elisha W. Crevelling, a member of the firm of Crevelling & Conway, crockery dealers, went into the basement of his place of business at No. 50 Barclay street. Soon after a pistol-shot was heard, and on searching the basement Mr. Crevelling was found in a water-closet, suffering from a pistol-shot wound of the left side of the head. His pistol, a seven-chambered revolver, lay beside him. An officer of the Third Precinct was summoned, and Mr. Crevelling was taken to the Park Hospital. From remarks made while on the way to the hospital, the officer is of the opinion that Mr. Crevelling shot himself owing to business trouble. Mr. Conway, however, denies this, and says that his partner had no possible cause for suicide. He accounted for the shooting by saying that, while traveling for the firm in Wisconsin, Mr. Crevelling had been assaulted and badly beaten by highwaymen. Mr. Crevelling was about going traveling for the firm, and had purchased the pistol yesterday morning. Mr. Conway supposed that while examining the pistol Mr. Crevelling had accidentally shot himself. Mr. Crevelling, who resides with his family in Elizabeth, N. J., is in a critical condition.

THE RACING EAST RIVER STEAMERS.

The investigation by the United States Steamboat Inspectors into the causes of the alleged collision between the steamers Harlem and Sylvan Glen, in the East River, last Spring, was concluded yesterday. The captain of the Harlem and the mate of the Glen gave testimony in corroboration of previous statements upon either side. Mr. White, President of the Morrisania Steam-boat Company, and a passenger at the time on the Harlem, was examined at length, and testified to the general effect that he saw no collision, and that the pilot of the Harlem so managed his boat as not to interfere with the Glen. A decision is expected at an early day.

THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

The matter of the confirmation of the Commissioners' report of the opening of the King's Bridge Road, which had been adjourned a few days since, came up again yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers. The examination of the maps, for which the adjournment had been allowed, showed a difference in measurement of but eleven inches in about 6,000 feet, and this error, it was urged, was so trifling as not to invalidate the report. Decision was reserved.

ORDNANCE EXPERIMENTS.

WHAT OUR ARTILLERISTS ARE DOING AT SANDY HOOK.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY OF CAST-IRON OVER "BUILT-UP" GUNS—THE RODMAN PISTON AND THE LE BOULINGE CHRONOGRAPH—TABLE OF LATEST RESULTS.

The experiments with the 10-inch smooth-bore gun converted into an 8-inch rifle, which were instituted on the Government proving grounds at Sandy Hook by the ordnance officers about three weeks ago, and discontinued after a week's firing in order to afford time for the arrival of a cargo of projectiles, and for the repairing of the gun sheds and butt, were resumed on Monday. The great importance of these tests has been before alluded to in THE TIMES. If they prove successful the efficiency of the 2,000 smooth-bore guns now in the hands of the Government will be increased three-fold, and will equal in power the built-up guns of Europe of the same calibre. It is asserted by the officers composing the board, than whom there are few artillerists better qualified to judge or form an opinion on the matter, that not only will great power of range be attained, but also greater accuracy and power for armor penetration, owing to the peculiar mould of the elongated projectile. It is believed by the same authorities that the force of the discharge will be so powerful that it will penetrate, at 1,000 yards range, seven inches of solid iron, or, in other words, be the means of preventing the entrance of heavy iron-clads into many harbors. The ordnance officers affirm that they do not stand committed by any means to cast-iron gun construction. While admitting the superior strength of the Prussian and English built-up guns, they believe it no less their duty to effect, in this way, the utilization of the cast-iron guns already in the possession of the Government. It would require millions of money to erect an establishment like that at Woolwich in England, or that of Herr Krupp in Prussia. And vast additional sums would be needed to keep them in operation, and even then the production of great guns would be slow. The expense per gun in this system of conversion is $500. The English built-up guns cost $5,000, and the Prussian guns are not produced at less than $8,000 to $10,000. Another argument brought to bear upon the subject by the board is that experience has taught them that Congress will never make appropriations for such an expensive system of gun construction. But the Ordnance Department does not regard the apathy of Congress toward the national armament as sufficient reason for it to lie idle and permit the waste of its limited resources. England, it is believed, has found it profitable to adopt the system of converting her old smooth-bore guns into rifles, even though her largest gun is a 68-pounder converted into a 6.4-inch rifle, throwing a projectile of 80 pounds, with 10 pounds of powder. Notwithstanding its exceedingly meagre resources, our Ordnance Department has within a few years effected such a marked improvement in the system of rifling, and in the character of gunpowder and projectiles, as to induce the belief that rifled guns can be made from the smooth-bores which shall exceed in power, strength, and endurance the best European guns of a similar kind. The department does not commence with the conversion of the largest guns—fifteen and twenty-inch smooth-bores—for various reasons. The first is the greater expense incurred in the conversion and proof. The second reason is that the fifteen and twenty-inch guns being already very formidable weapons the same necessity does not exist for their conversion with the view of increasing their power. The third reason given is in effect that the Engineer's Department, which, in connection with the Ordnance Department, is intrusted with the defense of our harbors, urges the necessity of a more efficient weapon than the 10-inch smooth-bore gun for the casemates of forts which have not been constructed to accommodate guns of a larger calibre than the 10-inch gun. The gun at present being tested is only one of a series of such guns converted on different plans, with inserted wrought iron and steel tubes. It is expected that some, if not all, of these guns may exhibit a good endurance under the severe test of 500 rounds each to which they are to be subjected. Two of the guns have been converted into rifles of as high a calibre as nine inches, and it is proposed to prove them with charges of forty to fifty pounds of powder, and projectiles weighing from 225 to 250 pounds. These guns are not half the weight of the European built-up guns of the same calibre, and will, perhaps burst at an early stage of the test. Their trial will, nevertheless, afford interesting and useful information.

The 8-inch rifled gun now being tested actually weighs one-fourth less than the English built-up gun of steel and wrought-iron, or only 1,600 pounds. Furthermore the board believes that even with this reduction of weight the lining of the cast-iron gun, with a tube of softer metal, provides against all possibility of the gun's doing any damage by bursting. When the pressure is too great this tube, instead of bursting, merely swells, and the gun falls apart in a few large masses. The powder used in the experiments is the large grain or mammoth powder, each grain being hexagonal in shape, and about the size of a chestnut. The regularity in the size of the grains, and its peculiar shape, insure uniformity of inflammation and combustion. Hence one round is almost absolutely a duplicate of the preceding one.

The projectile leaves the gun at every discharge bearing the marks of the rifling, showing that it has followed with exactness the twist of the grooves which gives it its due rate of rotation for the greatest accuracy. The pressure of the gases in the bore of the gun is obtained by means of the Rodman indenting piston, universally used for the purpose. It consists of a blunt knife attached to a piston, both being inclosed in a housing, with the knife edge resting on a disk of copper. The instrument is tied up in the bottom of the cartridge bag. After the discharge is fired in the gun, the gases operating upon the piston cause the knife to indent the copper. By the depth of the cut the pressure per square inch is estimated. The velocity of the projectiles, as has been alluded to briefly before, is ascertained by means of an ingenious yet simple instrument, called the Le Boulinge chronograph. Two wire screens are erected between the gun and the butt, at an interval of 102 feet, each being connected with an electric battery, which in turn connects with the magnetic instrument. When the wires are successively cut by the projectile, two separate currents are interrupted, and two brass rods are let fall from the electro-magnets, the shorter of the rods falling when the second screen is ruptured. As it falls it springs a knife, which cuts a mark in the other and larger rod while that is falling. By measuring the position of the cut on the rod and comparing it with a prepared table, the velocity is obtained. Up to the time of the writer's departure from the proving-ground yesterday afternoon, the gun had been fired 126 times with what is termed by the English artillerists a "battering charge." As he was carted away in company with Ordnance Captains Butler and Fipps, through the waste of sand to the boat-landing, the gun's heavy booming continued to reach his ears, and indicated that it was still staunchly undergoing the ordeal. The following table shows the records of the latest results with charges of thirty-five pounds of powder and 175-pound projectiles:

No. of Rounds.	Pressure in lbs. per sq. inch.	Velocity, feet per second.	No. of Rounds.	Pressure in lbs. per sq. inch.	Velocity, feet per second.
67	31,500	1,410	74	30,000	1,423
68	31,000	1,442	75	33,000	1,429
69	36,000	1,434	76	30,000	1,431
70	31,000	1,432	77	30,000	1,429
71	38,000	1,446	78	30,000	1,434
72	36,500	1,420	79	34,000	1,422
73	33,000	1,436	80	33,000	1,423

FOR EVERY TENTH ROUND.

No. Rounds.	Pressure.	Velocity.	No. Rounds.	Pressure.	Velocity.
90	36,000	1,429	100	35,000	1,424

The force of gunners and laborers employed in the experiment does not exceed a half dozen, who are under the immediate charge of Mr. Sinclair, the first gunner. In the event of such an occurrence as the explosion of the gun, harm cannot possibly come to them, from the fact that when the gun is ready to be fired orders are given for all to repair to a bomb-proof vault, about twenty feet distant from the piece.

KELLY'S SLANDER SUITS.

In the suit of John Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury for alleged slander, Mr. Waterbury applied to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a further extension of time to answer the complaint. The Court granted him ten days further time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FRENCH HUMORISTS.

THE FRENCH HUMORISTS, FROM THE TWELFTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By WALTER BESANT. 8vo. pp. 455. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Those who have read Mr. Besant's *Studies in Early French Poetry*, and who are interested in French literature, will welcome another book on a kindred subject from an author so well qualified to write upon it. In his previous book (published by Macmillan & Co.,) Mr. Besant, after an introductory chapter in which he presented succinctly, but compendiously and clearly, a view of the very earliest French poetry, explaining its language and its various forms, considered in detail the principal poets of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries—among them Alain Chartier, Charles of Orleans, François Villon, Olivier Basselin De Verè, Clement Marot, and others. That work is one of great value and interest to the students of French literature who care for anything but the books of their own day, but who themselves have not time or inclination for original research, and we take with pleasure this opportunity of commending it to the attention of such readers.

The present volume covers a far more extended ground than its predecessor did. Opening with a chapter upon the *chanson*, it next takes up Rutebeuf, the Trouvère, who was born early in the thirteenth century, then the famous *Romance de la Rose*, and comes down through Rabelais, Montaigne, the *Satire Ménippée*, Scarron, La Fontaine, Boileau, Molière, and Beaumarchais to Béranger, whom the author regards, and justly, as the last original writer of the great French school to the consideration of which his book is devoted. The plan of the work is good, and in its execution the author has exhibited no inconsiderable scholarship, critical acumen, and literary skill, and the result is a very entertaining and instructive history of the rise and growth of French satirical literature.

We are, nevertheless, somewhat inclined to quarrel with the title of the book, and with some of its teachings. Humor, in the sense which that word has in English is not distinctive of French writers, or of any class or school of them. Humor is not a characteristic trait of the French mind, which is too exact and too incisive for that gentle, allusive, intellectual play which we call humor. The Frenchman is often witty, often satirical, but rarely humorous. Among French writers Rabelais and Molière are almost the only two who are really great as humorists. True, they have humor enough to spare some of their reputation to the rest of their country's writers; but reputation of this sort is not a thing that can be transferred and distributed. Among Mr. Besants' list of authors Montaigne, one of the most eminent, can hardly be called a humorist; and not at all, except in so far as his egoism caused him to deploy and display his own peculiar humor. But humor in that sense, meaning the peculiar mental idiosyncrasy of an individual, is not the humor of Shakespeare's *Falstaff*, of his clowns, or the humor of Swift, or Sterne, or Scott, or Irving, or Thackeray, or Dickens, or Holmes, or Lowell. But Mr. Besant has some very peculiar notions of fun; for he tells us that the most elementary form of a joke is "the discomfiture of an enemy—discomfiture, at first, meaning—death." Following out this idea, he will have it that the joke in its next stage means defeat of any kind, and then the enjoyment of those little incidents in social life which bring temporary uneasiness, awkwardness, and slight mental trouble. Briefly, his notion of fun is the enjoyment of some pain given to others; a joke with him must be at somebody's expense. There is some ground for this view; the objection to it is that it is very narrow and imperfect; that it excludes the higher and better sort of pleasantry, that which, like Ariel's airs, "gives delight and hurts not." Our author's notion of humorous writing is plainly confined to satirical wit. In that, it must be confessed, that the French are masters, and have been so for centuries. But that is not humor; and it frequently, we might almost say generally, is found in writers who are entirely without the gentler, lovelier, and wiser faculty.

Noting this exception, we are inclined to accept Mr. Besant's characterization of the school of writers of whom he treats, and also of the individuals of that school as soundly discriminating. And in these days of a cry for a national, a peculiarly "American" literature in the United States, it is well for us to consider what he points out—that French "humorists," as he calls them, are French, not because of their themes, or their language, or the manners and customs they depict, but because of the peculiar French spirit which runs through all their writings. It is this national spirit, this cast of thought which makes them French, which makes their writings a part of a distinctive French literature, and lacking which a writer is not of the French school, no matter if he never were out of France, could read no other language than the French, and confined himself rigidly to French scenes and personages. "I want to show," Mr. Besant writes, "as we go along, that the French type for satire and humor has preserved one uniform character from generation to generation." This he makes clear; its characteristics being a pleasant, but not quite unsympathetic, mockery of all things, good and bad, great and small, irreverence, lack of strong convictions, gayety of heart and love of life and all its delights, mischief, and malice—French *malice*, which is something keener, though less cruel, than English malice. These traits are distinctive of the Frenchman's "humor," whether in literature or in daily life. A nation, or, rather, a people, which has such distinctive mental traits, can have a distinctive literature; without them such a literature is impossible. The English race has distinctive mental qualities, and so has a distinctive literature; but it remains to be shown whether any English-speaking people mainly of English origin, has yet developed mental qualities of sufficiently marked peculiarity and importance to be the seeds of a new literature even in a new soil. If such a development has been reached, a distinctive literature will follow in the course of nature and without effort or premeditation; and until it has been reached such a distinctive literature is impossible, no matter with what effort it may be sought, or with what patriotic exclusiveness in the choice of subjects.

One peculiar trait of the French mind, as shown in satirical writing, is the boldness, the recklessness of mockery, with which it deals with the most serious subjects. In his remarks upon Rutebeuf, the Trouvère, Mr. Besant notices this, and says it is characteristic of the *fabliau*. It is so. Rutebeuf, for example, makes scurrilous jests upon the Creed. Now, it is especially noteworthy that Frenchmen have always been Roman Catholics—those of them who were not deists or infidels—in a very different spirit from that which prevailed in England before the Reformation. Englishmen were *historically* Roman Catholics. When the Church of Rome was the only Church they could not be Christians and belong to any other. But the spirit of Ultramontanism never animated any considerable number of Englishmen, and England was the first boldly to cast off the yoke of Rome. And yet the Englishman never treated his religion and his religious affairs as the more bigoted Frenchman did. He was too earnest, too truly reverential. When he did turn upon his priests, he did so with a certain sad and almost savage sobriety, even when he satirized them and scoffed at them. The "Vision of Piers Ploughman," with all its humor, is no series of scurrilous jests, either upon the Roman Catholic religion or upon its ministers. The first manifestation of the truly English spirit in literature, it is filled with English earnestness. Hence it was dreaded and proscribed; while the light-hearted and godless jesting of Rutebeuf and his followers was passed over by by the Church without notice. It meant no mischief, and it did none, but was a mere safety valve, and was so regarded by the wise Romish hierarchy. Leaving Rutebeuf, Mr. Besant describes the origin of the fable of "Reynard the Fox," one of the most remarkable productions of the Middle Ages, and passes on to the *Roman de la Rose*, known to English readers through Chaucer's translation of a part of it, of which he gives the history and sets forth the purpose. This long and famous poem was the work of two poets, Guillaume De Lorris and Jean De Meung. The former wrote but a comparatively small part of it, dying with his work unfinished. The latter took it up forty years later, and made its dry and barren allegory the medium of the diffusion of his own opinions upon almost all subjects, human and divine. He was brimful of the learning of his time, and full of thoughts upon politics, religion, society, and science—such science as there was in those days. All this he deployed in the latter and more important part of the poem. He made it a sort of poetical encyclopædia; and to the fact that he did so Mr. Besant attributes the great and long-continued popularity of the poem. This opinion is probably correct so far as it goes. But his satire contributed doubtless no small share to the success of his work. In particular he was satirical upon women. He made an almost savage attack upon the extravagant respect paid to women by chivalry, and exposed with a remorseless hand their follies, their vices, their pride, and their jealousy. To this part of Jean De Meung's work Mr. Besant makes but a brief reference: and indeed there is much of it that could only be alluded to in a book intended for English readers in the present day. The poet broaches "free love" doctrines with a boldness which would satisfy the most advanced of the modern apostles of that religion, and does it in language the baldness of which is unsurpassable. We remember one remarkable couplet, which contains the whole doctrine:

> Chacune por chacun commune,
> Et chacun commun por chacune.

This atrocious distich is remarkable as illustrating a point of language. It is impossible to translate it without periphrasis into a language which has not grammatical gender, which does not distinguish a feminine from a masculine "every one." But Jean De Meung did good work in other respects. He attacked superstition; he taught the difference between a good life and a religious profession; he taught men that gentle birth, and even gentle breeding, did not make what we now call the gentleman. His poem is cheerful with a healthy cheer, and was full of instruction for the period at which it was produced, of which it is one of the most remarkable monuments.

Of Rabelais, Mr. Besant gives a very careful appreciation. He sets aside the common notion of the great French humorist, which he rightly says is that of a mere coarse, jovial priest, who laughs and mocks at all things human and divine, who is a hog for appetite and a monkey for tricks. Rabelais was all this, but Mr. Besant is of those who regard him as a reformer in disguise, and as one of the chief of those who in his time were consumed by the desire of the new learning which then was springing up in the world. The following passage is a truthful and vivid description of the feeling among the scholars of that day:

> "And so, at the age of forty, he came out into the world comparatively a free man—free, that is, to follow his studies in Greek, Hebrew, philosophy, and natural science. He is burning with that almost pathetic exuberance of enthusiasm for learning which marked the sixteenth century. There is no sacrifice too great for the scholars of his time, provided only they may continue their studies. To be poor is nothing; to live hardly, sleep little, work unceasingly, it is all part of the scholar's life. They will do more—they will give up their independence, be the servants of great men, follow in the train of a Bishop or a Cardinal; they will hide their thoughts or only whisper them to each other; they will be outwardly orthodox, supple, submissive, even servile, provided only they may go on reading."

It is difficult for us in these days of penny cyclopædias and newspapers to understand such a condition of things; but it is the easier for us to sympathize with the intellectual greed of those who were then suffering starvation, and saw mental food coming within their reach. Mr. Besant supposes that Rabelais meant in his first publication to write, like Cervantes, a mere burlesque on the romances of the day; but that suddenly achieving a great reputation, he made the rest a pregnant satirical allegory. He observes that women come in for no part of Rabelais' satire. They do not appear in his book. For the monk and the scholar they did not exist; the sexual passion and all its softening, humanizing influences were killed in him, whose heart was like an extinct crater. "Not a single woman, except poor Badebec, in all Rabelais. A whole half of humanity absent from his mind. For this, too, we must thank the monks. Love, the source of all human joys and sympathies, the main-spring of self-denial, the bond of society, the chief lever of civilization, appears in the accursed monastic system nothing but corruption and natural depravity." This is sadly true; and it is remarkable, indeed, how in this respect Rabelais, the monk, differs from Cervantes, the soldier. But Cervantes was a chivalric, gallant gentleman, and Rabelais, after all, but a sort of grinning, beastly eunuch. And yet he was a great moral teacher. This we must confess with Mr. Besant. We might, too, say with him that "it would have been better for France if his book, tied to a millstone, had been hurled into the sea," but for the very reason which he assigns for such a sentence. That reason is not Rabelais' coarse filthiness, which is of a kind that does no harm. It does not stick. No one not already filthy ever carried that filth for a moment in his mind. We feel the satire, we enjoy the fun, and the mud drops off. Mr. Besant's reason is that Rabelais "destroyed for centuries to come earnestness in France." But was the earnestness there to be destroyed? Is not that reckless mockery which Mr. Besant himself has remarked upon in Rutebeuf one trait of the French mind? It is, at least, a question whether the spirit of Rabelais does not belong to his race, and whether he, apart from his coarseness, is not the typical Frenchman.

Montaigne Mr. Besant chats pleasantly about, just as Montaigne chatted pleasantly about himself; and he decides, justly we think, that Montaigne is liked because of the very honesty of his egoism, which shows us a real man "ten times as real as Rousseau's pretended self." But whether, as our author would have it, the main interests of life lie in the commonplace, the great thoughts of genius are too much for most of us, and we seek communion with those who are only a little above our own level, does not appear so certain. People in general seem apt to resent the egoism of those who are only a little above their own plane, or what they assume as such; while they will worship a hero, and submit to his arrogance and his caprices. And as to the exception, "most of us," it hardly saves the author's proposition; for the readers of Montaigne in any one generation must be comparatively few, not many. But, to be sure, they are more than those of some other great French authors. "Find me, if you can." Mr. Besant well says, "any living person who habitually reads Racine or Corneille for pleasure."

Scarron gives the author an opportunity for a nice and, on the whole, a fair appreciation of burlesque, which he will have the offspring of mirth and incredulous mockery. The power of burlesque is always latent. It breaks out from time to time as occasion provokes it, not in times of faith and content, but in those of doubt and struggle, when the old idols are passing away and the respect for the authority of the generation last past is dying away. A judgment, this, applicable to our own time, in which burlesque has become such a power, and when all the bonds of faith seem to be loosened. "In burlesque," our author remarks, "there is no room for anything lofty, anything pure; there is no enthusiasm, no faith, no hope. Of all forms of mockery devised by the human wit there is none more effective than this, which out of the thousand various impulses which prompt men to action, takes uniformly the basest, the lowest, and the most interested."

La Fontaine's success and immortality is attributed chiefly to the fact that what he wrote, whether in *conte* or *fable*, bears no stamp of the time, but is such pure nature as to be apprehensible at all times and by all people. There is also a child-like simplicity about him, as well as a grace and vivacity that enchant all readers in spite of his improprieties. Even when he errs he errs like a child. The good Fenelon—and history tells us of no better, purer man—said of La Fontaine: "Read him, and say if Anacreon knew how to jest with more grace, if Horace lent to philosophy ornaments more poetic and more attractive, if Terence painted the manners of men with more naturalness and truth." Of the perfect frankness and simplicity of La Fontaine's mind and manner, combined with a childish sort of craft, we have this story. Being at a dinner-party where he found himself dreadfully bored, he rose and excused himself, saying that he must go the academy. "But you will be too early," cried his *convives*. "Oh, no," was his answer, "I shall go by the longest way."

Boileau, whose influence upon French literature cannot be overrated, and who was so absolute on his critical throne that he corrected even *le Grand Monarque*, is pronounced upon as an unselfish, generous man, charitable, compassionate, and good-natured; but as to his position in literature, a master of languages, of keen if narrow intellect, and of perfect taste, but—*not a poet*." Some Frenchmen might dispute this judgment, but it is just. No one reads Boileau's satires nowadays, but we do read Pope's.

After giving a very interesting history and description of the famous Hotel Rambouillet, whose literary influence was as great as Boileau's but not so lasting, and an intelligent and touching appreciation of Molière, both as a man and a dramatist, (and he seems to have been estimable no less personally than he was admirable as an artist.) Mr. Besant passes on to Beaumarchais, who seems to have been *par excellence* the charlatan of charlatans. And yet he must have been also one of the cleverest men of his day and one of the most agreeable. He who was the first in France and, it would seem, the first in Europe, to see what must be the issue of the quarrel between the British Government and the colonies, was at least a sagacious politician, if he was also an unprincipled adventurer. His career is reduced by Mr. Besant to three acts, and related with such spirit that it really reads like a lively drama.

The volume closes with a sympathetic appreciation of dear old Béranger—we say old, for who can think of Béranger but as old externally, with a half-bald head and white hairs, but with soul as young and fresh and sweet as Spring violets? Few who have read Béranger enough to be penetrated with his spirit will refuse acquiescence in the sentiment of this passage.

> "Does it not seem, somehow, that the highest genius is at least able to understand its own power? It is only the second-rate writer who inflates himself with pride in thinking that he too has caught something of the sacred fire. Shakespeare must have been a modest man. And Béranger is, in some way, the Shakespeare of France. At least, to be modest in assertion, he is one of the three or four Frenchmen who stand in the front, men to whom has been given the glorious gift of speaking what others can only feel. To utter the wants and sufferings of others; to lose your own individuality in the hopes and loves of the world—it is to be to mankind what the wife may be to the husband. The world has but few of these sacred brides—these wedded souls. Humanity, whom, by some curious error—it was in the days when men mistrusted nature, and were afraid—we have figured as a woman seeking a bridegroom for a protector, takes this devotion as a right, and only repays it by an undying love. Such love as we feel to Shakspeare, with no critical measurements of how much less is due, I claim for Rabelais, for Molière, and for Béranger."

We have to thank Mr. Besant for one of the pleasantest books of literary history, anecdote, and criticism which a period rather prolific in such books has produced. We delight with him in his "humorists," if he will call them so, who have, as a class, "in the face of every one, the light, clear eye that brightens for a pretty girl, for a song, for a feast, for spring time and flowers, for a *bon mot*, for an *espiègierie*." But we can hardly agree with him in the judgment of the summing up with which he closes his book, which is decided in favor of the superiority of the French humorists. Rabelais, he maintains, has a purer wit than Swift; we have no political satire, he thinks, so good as the *Satire Mènippée*; nor have we any early English humor comparable with the *fabliaux*; or a letter-writer like Voltaire; or a teller of tales like La Fontaine; and, lastly, and above all, we have no *chansonnier* like Béranger. The judgment is a severe one, and might be traversed; but it is not altogether unjust.

POLICE TRIALS.

At the Police trials, before Commissioner Voorhis, yesterday, Patrolman William Riley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged with having made oath that he was under thirty years of age on the 9th of March last, when he was appointed a policeman, he being in reality over that age. The law renders ineligible for appointment on the Police force any person who is over thirty years of age. In his preliminary examination, taken prior to his appointment, he made oath that he was born on the 31st of August, 1844. He was appointed, and has been on duty ever since. About a month ago, in the course of a trial before Commissioner Disbecker, he was asked his age, and said that he was thirty-two. It was on this admission by the officer that the charge was made. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, who appeared for the defense, endeavored to show by witnesses that Riley's age was as sworn to by him, and the admission made before Commissioner Disbecker was a slip of the tongue. Mr. Spencer also stated that he had written to the parish authorities of the place where Riley was born, in Ireland, for a copy of the register of his birth, and the case was adjourned until the arrival of this certificate. Patrolman Isaac Henderson, of the Eighth Precinct, was charged with having been intoxicated while on patrol on the afternoon of Sunday, the 1st inst. The evidence in this case was very conflicting. The roundsman and two citizens testified that Henderson was intoxicated, while Capt. Williams, Sergts. Rooney and Watson, and Patrolmen Miskell and Hillock, and a citizen, all testified that he was sober. The case was referred to the board.

AN ATROCIOUS ABDUCTION CASE.

The trial of Charles and Mary Fisher, or Pfeiffer, charged with abducting the Swiss sisters, Anna and Elise Hainzi, whom, as alleged, they enticed into a den of infamy in West Twenty-sixth street and compelled, through fear of personal violence, to submit to personal outrages, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The case for the prosecution having closed, counsel for the defense examined the prisoners, and a number of other witnesses, in order to show that the girls had gone to the house in question of their own free will, and could have left it at pleasure had they so desired. Under the severe cross-examination of District Attorney Nolan, the witnesses for the prisoners contradicted each other on several material points, and tended to throw a doubt on the whole testimony for the defense. The case had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE FINE ARTS.

SCULPTURE.

THIRD LECTURE BY PROF. WEIR AT THE YALE SCHOOL OF ARTS—PRINCIPLES OF THE ART OF SCULPTURE—PROCESSES—EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE SCULPTOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

The third lecture of the art series by Prof. Weir, of the Yale School of Fine Arts, was given this evening in the Art Building, the room, as usual, being crowded to its utmost capacity with an audience of the most cultivated character. The subject of the lecture was "Sculpture," and it was unusually interesting, from the detailed descriptions of the processes of the art and from the illustrations given. The next lecture of the course will be given in two weeks.

After a few preliminary remarks, Prof. Weir spoke substantially as follows:

The studio of the artist is the amalgamation of the study and the work-shop. The source and character of the motive in art is a matter of interior or intellectual impulse. The art in its methods is a matter of practice. Thus the head and the hand are intimately united in the expression of art—the mind conceives, and the hand executes. But, however disciplined the faculties of perception and imitation, they fail to constitute the creative or formative impulse which puts forth those powers, not in the imitative but in the creative sense, which is art. The clothing of our ideas with form, the faculty of estimating correctly the essentials of this, and then giving it expression through the sensible means of art, is a discipline as severe in its methods as its results are attractive.

Sculpture is less complex than either architecture or painting, and perhaps from this fact it is more easily understood. But we must not infer from this that excellence in sculpture is of a lower order than that manifested in other forms of art. Supreme excellence, in whatever form it seeks expression, is of equable character, and thus we frequently find Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, and Beethoven referred to as different exponents of the same great creative power. Homer and Phidias are thus associated in Greek art, and in all ages art and language are valued together.

The peculiar means through which in sculpture the artist seeks expression is that of form, and the human form almost exclusively. For the proper appreciation of our subject an extended discussion of the anatomy of the human figure would be requisite. For the literature of this subject, Bell's *Anatomy of Expression* and *Of the Hand* are treatises which, though restricted to certain parts of the human form, may serve to indicate the spirit in which investigations should be carried on in plastic anatomy. These present some idea of the nature of those relations which exist between anatomy and expression both in nature and art. Another work of great practical service in this study is a French treatise, *The Anatomy of the Forms of the Human Body; for Painters and Sculptors*, by M. Faw. The object of the lecture was to consider those methods of art by which the sculptor renders form, and through which it is made subservient to expression. The visual impressions of form are outline and shadow—the former giving impressions of shape, the latter those of relief. These are the two distinct elements of sensible form with which the sculptor is identified, viz., outline and relief.

Again, there are the science of form and the sense of form, which are distinctions of importance here. The one relates to fact, the other to feeling. The first is a matter of systematic knowledge, the second, of artistic production. No artist is properly disciplined who neglects either of these. The development of either, with the absence of the other, will avail nothing. The lecturer was once invited to see a statue representing an athlete, which was the production of an anatomist, and one whose knowledge of plastic anatomy was thought to be very considerable. All the forms and muscles of the body and limbs of the figure were accurately rendered. But for a work of art, this evident and conspicuous motive was a false one—the expression of feeling being wanting. It excited curiosity, but no higher emotion, and the effect, on the whole, was repulsive. It was an apt illustration of the distinction between the exhibition of knowledge and of feeling, in the exercise of the creative or formative faculty.

On the other hand, examples are not wanting in sculpture wherein is exhibited such a deficiency of knowledge that the results are entirely inane and valueless. This knowledge must be of a high order, with a well-disciplined faculty for its use to enable the sculptor to represent the human form, not only under common-place actions, but under such action as it would assume in those situations which are imaginary, and do not admit of direct observation and study. For instance, the Laocoön group, which marks a later period of Greek sculpture, offers a remarkable illustration of this. The expression and action of the principal figure in this group is one of intense physical pain, and the sinews and muscles, and all parts of the body, express the intensest anguish and power of despair. This indicates precise knowledge of all the facts that belong to the science of form, and these are made subservient to psychological knowledge of a higher kind. The characteristic of a great artist is the lofty power of making his creatures live and act in a noble way. It is not merely his object to reproduce for us the forms of life, but to exhibit through these a still higher sense of form, which is nature in a more select and permanent aspect—in other words, that of beauty.

Inquiry was next made into those means with which the sculptor is identified in the practice of his art. The means and implements are exceedingly simple. First, a rude sketch on paper, as stimulative to the imagination, though with those whose faculties are well disciplined it is not unusual for them to attack their work with simply a well thought out conception, and the imagination is kept aglow with excitement consequent upon the first appearance of form. The sculptor next prepares a small model of the proposed work in clay or wax. Often several experimental designs are made, in different attitudes, before the final decision as to the precise action of the figure. Many sketches by the old masters exhibit in a very interesting manner these trials in the search for the highest expression of form. These are of great interest, as laying bare the process of thought through which the finished work has passed. The sculptor next prepares a skeleton or support for the clay, in which material the proposed statue is first modeled. It consists of an upright bar of iron, fitted into a revolving base on which the clay rests. Other supports are attached to this upright bar—often lead pipe is used for the convenience of bending—and pendent wires with cross pieces of wood to support the drapery. The modeling clay is generally of a gray color, free from gritty substance, and properly moistened. The figure is built up from the base roughly, following the attitude and proportions of the original sketch. The clay is manipulated with the hand. This setting up of a statue is generally performed by the sculptor's assistants. When the work is sufficiently advanced, the sculptor himself takes it in hand. It is at this stage that the higher resources of the art are employed. Every part is carefully studied from the life. The statue is first modeled nude, and afterward the forms are clothed by running strips of clay over the different parts, the original form being carefully preserved. The flesh is often finished with a stippling brush, giving it a peculiar flesh-like appearance. The tools used are few, made of box-wood, and variously shaped. The sculptor must bear in mind where the statue is to be placed, and whether it is finally to be wrought in marble or bronze.

It is on the clay model that the sculptor's true powers are developed. The plastic clay is capable of receiving the most subtle modulations of feeling. He seeks the most expressive action, and that unconscious grace which is in conformity with genuine nature, making the outward conform to the inward. Few things have greater fascination for the observer than that of watching the clay assume form and method under the sculptor's hand. The sense of form is rapidly awakened; character and beauty are developed from dull substance. Modern ideas and customs have suppressed the sense of form to an extent almost ruinous to this art. The nude form has given place to clothed forms, and consequently the beauty now attainable in sculpture is of a much lower order than was common among the ancients. Their draperies, when used at all, were of the simplest character; it was not designed that they should conceal the form, as with us, but rather lend to it some other grace or charm, as many of their draped statues show.

When the sculptor has completed his statue in clay, the *formatore* then covers it with plaster-of-Paris, and makes a waste mold. The body is covered in sections, and the plaster is removed when sufficiently hard, bearing an intaglio impression of the forms. The parts are put together with exactitude, a coat of boiled oil hardens the surface, and from this mold a plaster cast is made. This white plaster statue represents an intermediate stage between the clay and the marble. Michael Angelo said of these materials, the clay represents life, the plaster death, and the marble a resurrection. The mallet and chisel are now employed, and the final finish is given which the work demands. His workmen then take it in hand, and either reproduce it in marble or convey it in sections to the foundry. If the statue is to be of marble, the workmen follow mechanically every variation in the projections and depressions of the surface, until the form is completely transferred. Exactness is secured by accurate measurements. When the statue is transferred to the marble—a labor which covers many months—it returns again to the sculptor, who gives to it that expressive finish peculiar to himself, and which is in sympathy with his first conception of the work. If the statue is to be bronze, the last labors of the sculptor are to be bestowed on the plastic model. This model, sawn in three sections, head, body, and limbs, is cast in sections in the foundry, and these are afterward joined by skilled artisans. The bronze is then darkened or toned, and so the work is done.

There is an endurance about the sculptor's art which is impressive. The marble and bronze live forever, while the great masterpieces of pictorial art perish with time and become, as with the Greeks, merely a vague tradition. The museums of Europe contain Egyptian bas-reliefs which belong to the fourth dynasty, as early as the twenty-second century, B. C. It is of importance to the sculptor that his statue or group is well composed, so as to present an agreeable outline and form from every view. The Greeks finished every part with care. The Phidian statues of the pediment groups of the Parthenon, which could be seen only at great disadvantage, are finished in every respect, both front and rear, with utmost care. In the Yale art collection there are casts of many of these works, showing this exquisite finish of the Greek sculptors.

With regard to the choice of subject in sculpture, some conclusions may be reached in the study of this art as practiced in its highest forms among the Greeks. As compared with painting, its range of subject is very limited. The beauty and purity of form is best recognized in its simplest expression. Single figures serve best to express this, for the interest is undivided, as is the motive. As the idea of simplicity predominates it will partake of grandeur. As variety prevails it will partake of beauty, and the sublime is produced in the union of both. The proper exercise of choice in subject is with reference to that which is peculiarly suitable for the simplest display of form in sculpture, and this in its purity and singleness of aim and action. It is not an uncommon mistake in sculpture to attempt the illustration of a theme for the expression of which this art is inadequate. The nature of every art determines the character of subject best adapted for it. A correct taste or judgment in respect to this is the first requisite of the artist.

In concluding his lecture, Prof. Weir spoke of the requirements of education necessary to the artist. The practice of this art requires that mental discipline should be severe and prolonged, both with respect to the acquisition of technical skill and the formation of a correct and elevated taste. But something more than this is demanded for the conception and expression of those excellences in art to which we would refer when we estimate its merits. Without respect to genius, there are special gifts which are termed talents, and which relate more particularly to skill in accomplishing certain things. But talent, after all, is merely a strong incentive—it can hardly be termed an aptitude, for they who exhibit it most forcibly are the most laborious, tenacious, and painstaking practitioners. In addition to his artistic education, the artist needs culture, a general enlightenment and discipline; and this is the strong characteristic of great art. Skill and discipline, enlightenment and understanding, these are the requisites—the artist and the character behind the artist.

Every great work of art interests us, not only in itself, but as a manifestation of the character of the creative impulse behind it. This is eminently true in the case of Michael Angelo's productions. The connection between conception and its expression in art is most intimate. Strong and vigorous ideas are seldom expressed timidly or hesitatingly. The moral force within finds its equivalent in the means and methods of expression, which renders art throughout an intellectual and not a mechanical process. And this accounts for the high estimate put upon every slight sketch by a master. Every stroke of the pencil or chisel is the representation of this intellectual power put forth in art.

MEETING OF IMPORTERS AND GROCERS.

A REVISION OF THE TARIFF AND COLLECTION LAWS ASKED FOR—THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Transportation Association, which convenes at Richmond, Va., on the 1st prox. Mr. William A. Booth presided. In advocating the motion for the appointment of delegates, Mr. George A. Mirmon expatiated on the importance of the questions that would come before the convention. He thought they would vitally concern the commercial prosperity of New-York. Mr. Mirman, in the course of his remarks, said that the statistics of the Central Railroad clearly proved that an immense amount of traffic was diverted from New-York to Boston and other localities in consequence of unfair discrimination in rates. After an expression of opinion that the board should not be bound by the action of its representatives, the resolution providing for the appointment of delegates passed.

The following report was then submitted by the Committee on Trade:

"Your committee beg to call the attention of the members of the board to the continued difficulties which arise in the various Custom-houses because of the confused and contradictory regulating decisions of various Secretaries, &c., by which the officers are now guided. Especially do they find glaring faults in the last so-called revision and compilation known as the 'Durant Revision,' which, although accepted and passed by both Houses of Congress, with the distinct understanding that it made no changes in the tariff, does in some respects alter the rates of duty, to the manifest injury of merchants engaged in the importation of the goods so assessed. It may be said that payment of such duties under protest will secure a refunding of the amounts so unjustly levied, but this involves in most cases tedious suits of law, to the great cost of both the Government and the people, and we believe could generally be avoided by clearly-framed laws and Customs regulations. We believe, also, that the last so-called 'compilation' passed by Congress in June did not secure the necessary attention and careful consideration to which it was entitled. In fact, it seems to have been regarded as a temporary measure, to take the place in the mean time of a more perfect work designated by that body so long ago as the 27th of June, 1866, by an act of that date appointing a commission for the purpose of revising and simplifying the tariff and collection laws, the original draft of whose work you will remember this board had the honor to lay before Congress last January, with the asked-for suggestions of proper changes and modifications dictated by their experience. Granting these facts, we think the hasty enactments of last June should be repealed, and that the valuable work of the Commissioners should be taken up by Congress with the view of in reality simplifying all these collection laws so that they will bear equally in all ports of the country, and enable the honest man to pay his honest dues without vexatious delays or expensive law suits. Your committee would not propose that the board discuss at this time the character of the tariff of duties—whether it should be high or low, free trade or protective—but they do propose that it shall use all its influence in having the laws made clear and unambiguous, so that they may be administered fairly and impartially in all the various ports of entry. All will agree that the people of the United States have a positive right to know what the laws are which govern them, and in the following preamble and resolutions, which we beg to offer for your adoption, we simply mean to ask for this much:

Whereas, The act of Congress of June 22, 1874, 'Title 33, duties upon imports,' has failed in the object for which it was passed, viz., to simplify the Tariff and Collection laws in force; and

Whereas, Commissioners appointed by Congress compiled a most valuable revision, which, with the proposed changes of this Board, we fully indorse; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board respectfully recommend Congress to repeal the act known as 'Title 33, duties upon imports,' passed June 22, 1874, and further

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board a careful revision and simplification of the Revenue and Collection laws is a positive necessity, and is demanded alike by the people and the administrators of said laws, and they would respectfully ask that the Commissioners' draft of titles Nos. 35 and 36, with the suggestions and modifications offered by this board, receive the profound consideration of the members of Congress at the earliest moment, with the view of their adoption as law.

Resolved, That copies of this report and resolutions, duly attested by the President of the board, be sent to each member of Congress."

The resolutions, as recommended, were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The announcement of three trots at Fleetwood Park yesterday drew out but a small attendance of spectators. The rain of Tuesday night had made the track slippery and dangerous for the horses, consequently the time made in the several events was not up to general expectation. The first race was a sweepstakes of $500, with five entries, viz.: Sorrel Jake, Susie Clay, Judge Bedle, Betsy King, and Prince, all but the latter appearing. Jake brought in the pools $45, and the field $75. He won the first and second heats and then became a great favorite, selling for $30 to the field's $8. The third heat was won by Susie Clay, and the fourth was a dead heat between her and Jake, when darkness intervened and the race was postponed until to-day at noon.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Sweepstakes, $500, play or pay; mile heats; best three in five, in harness:

John Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	1	1	2	0
Daniel Moore's b. m. Susie Clay	3	4	1	0
Thomas Lee's s. g. Judge Bedle	2	2	3	3
John King's blk. m. Betsy King	4	3	4	4
P. Durkin's s. g. Prince	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:20	2:45
Second heat	40	1:20	2:44
Third heat	40	1:17	2:41½
Fourth heat	40	1:18½	2:43

SECOND RACE.

The second event was a purse of $100, in which there were four entries, but only two came to the post, the gray gelding Ned, and sorrel gelding Monarch. In the betting Ned was the favorite at $50 to $40, and won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $100; mile heats; best three in five to wagon.

E. Jones' gr. g. Ned	1	1	1
P. Durkin's s. g. Monarch	2	2	2
D. Moore's b. m. Columbia	dr.		
P. Daily's b. m. Lady Daily	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	46	1:28	3:00
Second heat	44	1:27	2:56
Third heat	48	1:22	3:12

SAME DAY—Match, $300; mile heats, best three in five.

Owner's s. g. Bricks, top wagon	2	1	1	0	1
Owner's s. m. Ice Cream, in harness	1	2	2	0	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:51	1:35	3:14
Second heat	0:47	1:27	3:07
Third heat	0:47	1:35	3:10
Fourth heat	0:47	1:30	3:01
Fifth heat	0:48	1:32½	3:05

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Two contests came off at Deerfoot Park, at Parkeville, Long Island, yesterday, the first being for a purse of $100 between horses that had never beaten 2:47, and a sweepstakes for $300. There was so much delay in scoring and inattention to the mandates of the judges that darkness came on before either of the contests were finished, and they were consequently postponed until to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Purse $100 for horses that had never beaten 2:47; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $55 to first horse, $30 to second, and $15 to third.

T. Scott's gr. m. Hudson Girl	2	1	1	2
D. Malone's b. g. Milkman	5	4	2	1
J. F. Henry's s. g. Sorrel Boy	3	3	3	3
J. Turner's b. g. Scratch	4	5	4	4
W. S. Thoms' br. g. Johnny	1	2	dis.	
Phil Duffy's b. g. Frank	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:23	2:48½
Second heat	43	1:25	2:48
Third heat	40½	1:21	2:50½
Fourth heat	43	1:23	2:49

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

W. S. Brooks' b. g. Charley Young	2	1	1
T. Scott's gr. s. Ironsides	1	2	2
F. Callahan's b. g. Frank	3	3	dr.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	47	1:32	3:02
Second heat	43	1:27	2:52
Third heat	44	1:27	2:55½

THE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.

PROPOSITION FROM BRITISH BONDHOLDERS—SCHEME FOR RETIRING THE PRESENT DEBT.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 17.

Mr. John J. Mackinnon, representing the American Bond-funding and Banking Association (limited) of London, was in Richmond during the past week or ten days. He came to consult with Gov. Kemper, Treasurer Hunter, and some of the leading financiers of the city in regard to the debt of Virginia. His association is accredited for fair dealing and capacity to execute whatever they undertake by Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New-York. Among its members and stockholders are many of the largest capitalists of Great Britain—such men as the Rothschilds, Barings, and Gilliatts.

They propose to fund the entire debt of the Southern States, and have already opened negotiations with several Governors. The matter will be brought before the Legislatures of those States at the sessions to be held this Winter. In reference to the debt of Virginia, which amounts to about $30,000,000, exclusive of past-due and unpaid interest, and the one-third allotted to West Virginia, as her fair share of the *ante bellum* indebtedness, Mr. Mackinnon offered to fund it in bonds running ten years, and bearing four per cent. interest in gold, or in bonds running twenty years, bearing five per cent. interest in gold, the principal and interest to be paid only in London. The association prescribes as one of the conditions of the contract it proposes to make with the State, that the money to pay the principal and interest of the new funded debt shall be derived from a fixed portion of the revenue to be inviolably set apart for that purpose. To accomplish that end they furnish copies of such acts as it will be necessary for the General Assembly to pass to insure the desired success.

The scheme, it is said, was drawn up by eminent counsel in England and America. Its authors believe it is amply sufficient to secure the payment of interest and principal as they fall due. It provides that the Auditor shall every year levy such direct tax on the property of the State as will be sufficient to pay the interest and raise a sinking fund. The money raised by this taxation is to be kept separate from all other funds of the State, and is to be sacredly appropriated to the designated object. In case the Auditor refuses or neglects to raise this tax, according to the plan, any bondholder is to have the right to apply to the courts for a mandamus to compel him to do so; and the courts are to be armed with the power to make the Auditor execute his duties under the contract.

The new bonds are to be delivered by the State Treasurer to the association as fast as the association or their agents are ready to exchange therefor the outstanding bonds in sums not less than $100,000. The association are represented to own or control at least $15,000,000 of the present bonds of the State. They believe they will have no difficulty in selling the new bonds at a higher price than "consols" now command in the markets of the country, and thus will be able to retire the present six per cent. debt of Virginia, and replace it with the proposed debt, bearing four per cent. interest for ten years, or five per cent. interest for twenty years. The whole funding process is practically to be carried on through this British association. The association, it is expected, will be reimbursed for its risk, trouble, and expense by the enhanced value of the new bonds over and above the present outstanding bonds. The new bonds, they calculate, will have such a value as will justify those who own "consols" in exchanging them therefor. In that way the tax-receivable coupons, now a constant source of irritation and trouble to the State, would nearly all be withdrawn from circulation.

Mr. Mackinnon left Richmond for the South yesterday. It was generally thought in financial circles, where the matter has been discussed for a week, that some understanding had been arrived at between the Governor and him. It was, however, believed that the Governor would not consent to recommend to the General Assembly to embark in the scheme unless it could arrange to have the bonds run for thirty years and yet bear no greater interest than four per cent.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

The Board of Police Justices held a meeting at the Tombs, yesterday, Justice Morgan presiding. the resignation of Frederick Kloppel, interpreter at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was received and accepted. Jacob Care was appointed interpreter, vice Kloppel resigned. On motion of Justice Otterbourg, a committee consisting of Justices Sherwood, Wandell, and Otterbourg was appointed to confer with the Board of Police Commissioners with a view to the detailment for duty at the Fifth and Sixth District Police Courts of Police officers speaking the German language, and of one officer speaking the Italian language at the Tombs Police Court. The board then adjourned.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

Reports of this wonderful creature assumed, some few days ago, a certain amount of consequence, and it even appears that the rumors of a sea-serpent found in New-York waters went so far as to excite the attention of the learned Professors of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Subsequent inquiries prove beyond a doubt that a serpent, some seven feet long, was found and taken in the East River, near Astoria. But this snake was a dead boa, thrown overboard by some South American ship. The snake was purchased by a gentleman in Fulton Market, and is now being stuffed.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT MEETING YESTERDAY.

REAPPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS AND TRUSTEES—APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS—REFURNISHING AND BUILDING OF SCHOOL-HOUSES—THE REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES.

The Board of Education met yesterday at its hall at the corner of Elm and Grand streets, Mr. William H. Neilson, President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were in the first instance read and approved. A communication was received from the Mayor reappointing the following Commissioners, whose terms expire the 1st of January next: Henry P. West, Jacob D. Vermilye, William H. Neilson, Ferdinand Frand, David Wetmore, David Baker, and Lawson N. Fuller. William Herring was appointed in room of Commissioner Brown, who declines a reappointment. A communication was also read reappointing the following School Inspectors: B. F. Styles, Dr. Alexander S. Hunter, W. H. Gray, Andrew Mills, James W. Gerard, Benjamin B. Atterbury, John Q. Williams, and T. H. Faile, Jr. The report of the City Superintendent was read by the Clerk. It stated that the usual monthly returns from the schools showed that on the 1st instant the number of pupils enrolled was 109,028, and that the average attendance for October last was 100,676, which was an increase of 7,815 over that of last year. The report recommended the consolidation of the two departments of School No. 1, and that the whole school be organized and conducted as School No. 4, which is of the same character and grade. Miss Mary E. Tate and Miss Helen E. Sudlow, who had been nominated by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward for the respective positions of Principal and Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 45, were appointed by the board. Miss Jane McNespie, nominated by the Trustees of the Nineteenth ward, was appointed Vice Principal of Grammar School No. 27. The Executive Committee on the Nautical School reported in favor of the appointment of Dr. Daniel C. Burleigh as surgeon and instructor for the Nautical School. The Committee on Sites reported that a proposed site for Primary School No. 33 was favorably located, and recommended that the Trustees be authorized to purchase it at a sum not exceeding $17,000, and that an appropriation to this amount be made for the purpose. The report was adopted. Several reports were read from the Committee on Finance. The Committee reported that sealed proposals had been received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifth street, occupied by Primary School No. 19. Sealed proposals had also been received for supplying desks, seats, &c. In the first instance, the report stated, there were seventeen proposals, and the contract was given to the lowest bidder, E. C. Coggeshall, the amount being $3,600. For the furnishing of desks, seats, &c., the National School Furnishing Company presented the lowest tender, $1,039 36, and received the contract. There were three bids. Similar proposals had been received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward for the fitting up of two new buildings on First avenue, near Fifty-third street, for a new primary school, and for the supply of desks, seats, &c., for the school in question. The contract was given in the one case to J. N. Douvan, and in the other to Robert Patton, both being the lowest bidders. Mr. Douvan's bid was $2,180, and Mr. Patton's $2,843 95. A proposal to amend article 12 of section 33 of the manual, by making an addition to the fourth subdivision, was referred back to the Committee on By-Laws. The board then adjourned.

The important question as to the proposed reduction of the estimates for the year 1875 did not come before the board as was expected, the reason probably being that the Committee on Finance had not been in formal communication with the Board of Aldermen up to the time of meeting. The majority of the board is strongly opposed to the reduction contemplated by the Board of Apportionment and Estimate, believing that it will impair the efficiency of the public school system, and that the estimates are already on as economic a basis as possible. The board has already voluntarily reduced the estimates from $4,000,000 appropriated in the Fall of 1873 to an aggregate of $3,683,000, which includes $108,000 for corporate schools. The further reduction contemplated amounts to a sum of $380,000, of which $186,500 would come off the salaries of the teachers, who receive at the present moment but very moderate remuneration for onerous duties. This would diminish their incomes by about seven per cent., a matter to them of very serious import. There is also this further consideration that the teachers are, under the present arrangements, kept very busily employed, that their number corresponds to the number of classes to be taught, and that there is, in fact, no reserve or floating staff of teachers. Such of the Commissioners of Education as have expressed themselves to the writer on the subject (among them Commissioner Beardslee, who first brought forward a resolution antagonistic to the measure) do not see how the department is to be carried on with efficiency subject to the proposed reduction. If there were any sinecures in connection with the department they would make no objection to retrenchment in such a direction, but as the estimates have been presented on the most economic basis, they do not see how the work is to be done efficiently with less available means than they ask. The attendance at the schools just now is much larger than it has been at this time in former years; the newly annexed portion of Westchester County spreads the responsibilities of the board over a wider area; and again, it seems particularly inopportune to reduce the estimates at a time when the new Compulsory Education bill will necessitate the construction of a system of enforcement which for some time, at all events, will be attended with a good deal of expense. Some people have advocated, or at least suggested, the bringing down the courses of studies to an elementary basis, and the doing away with the study of German, music, and the like; but this proposal merely raises a side issue, and is certain to be strenuously opposed by the public if ever it should be brought forward. It is to be hoped that the Board of Aldermen will refer the matter back to the Board of Apportionment, with suitable recommendations and suggestions; that that body will reconsider its determination, and that the Board of Education will be enabled to work the important department committed to its care with adequate resources, and so with unimpaired efficiency.

THE SCHOOL OFFICERS REAPPOINTED.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday appointed the following gentlemen as School Commissioners: Jacob D. Vermilye, William Herring, Henry P. West, Ferdinand Traud, William H. Neilson, David Wetmore, and David F. Baker. These are all reappointments except Mr. Herring, who succeeds Mr. John Crosby Brown, the latter having declined to serve another term. Mr. Herring is a resident of the annexed district, and was formerly named as a candidate for a Police Justiceship.

The Mayor also reappointed the following School Inspectors: First District, Benjamin F. Styles; Second, Alexander S. Hunter; Third, William H. Gray; Fourth, Andrew Mills; Fifth, James W. Gerard; Sixth, Benjamin F. Atterbury; Seventh, John F. Williams; Eighth, Thomas H. Faile, Jr.

THE TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case of Capt. David A. Havens, who was killed on Tuesday evening by the explosion at Hell Gate, of the boiler of the tug-boat Lillie, which he commanded. The inquest will probably be held next week. Capt. Havens' body was yesterday given by Coroner Woltman to his relatives, who removed it to his late residence, No. 82 South Fifth street, Williamsburg. Among the four persons who, on Monday evening were supposed to have been drowned, was a deck hand of the tug named John Lagberg. He was not drowned, however, and reported to Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, yesterday. He is but slightly injured, having simply been blown into the water, where he caught hold of a rope attached to the schooner Annie Cotter, which the Lillie was towing at the time of the explosion. He was hauled on board the schooner by the crew, and sent ashore in a small boat. At the inquest the Government inspectors of boilers, and Charles S. Warren, the engineer of the fated tug, will be the principal witnesses.

ACQUITTED OF A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

August Major, a steward in the Department of Charities and Correction on Blackwell's Island, was placed on trial yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, charged with committing a felonious assault on the person of Eliza Collins, who at the time was a patient on the island. She had been sent there by the physician of the Commissioners of Charities on the supposition that she had small-pox. This was discovered to be an error, and it was claimed by the complainant that it was while awaiting her discharge from the island that the alleged outrage was committed upon her. The prisoner admitted improper relations between himself and the complainant, but denied the felonious character of the act. All the officials on the island gave the prisoner an excellent character, and the jury acquitted him.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WILD CAT NED—Mr. G. B. Waldron, Donald McKay.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—POETICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS READINGS by Mr. George Vandenhoff.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We publish this morning an elaborate statement showing the results of the official canvass of the votes cast for all the leading officers chosen at the election held in this State on the 3d inst. The tables have been carefully compiled, mainly from special reports kindly furnished us by the Clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, and we believe them to be substantially correct. They show that the total vote of the State for Governor was 782,439, against 838,151 in 1872, and 672,129 for Secretary of State in 1873. The Democratic majority this year is 50,309. Last year it was 10,054, and two years ago the Republicans gave Gov. DIX 53,451 majority. Of the members of Congress just elected fifteen are Republicans, one an Independent Republican, and seventeen are Democrats, although, perhaps, one of the last named would at present prefer to be styled a Liberal Republican. The Assembly will consist of fifty-three Republicans and seventy-five Democrats.

From the quarterly report of the English Registrar General, it appears that for July August and September, the average death-rate of London was 20.6 per 1,000 per annum, against about 32 per 1,000 for New-York. Berlin is about the only European city in which the death-rate exceeds that of New-York, and it does so simply because the prevalent overcrowding and sanitary neglect of the poorer parts of the Prussian capital are still worse than similar parts of New-York. The average birth-rate of the United Kingdom was 33.6 per 1,000 last quarter. This is about the rate which accurate returns would, according to Dr. HARRIS, show to be the prevailing one in New-York. Only, our prospects of the natural increase of population in this City are somewhat interfered with by the fact that for nearly five months of the year, the death-rate is just about equal to the birth-rate. For the three months ending September, there were but eighty-four deaths from diphtheria in London—about equal to a *fortnight's* mortality in New-York from the same cause during the same period. These are facts which we cannot make any less true by shutting our eyes to them. We only wish that the unfavorable character of such comparisons would create a public sentiment powerful enough to compel the sweeping sanitary reforms needed to remove the preventable causes of our high rate of mortality.

The *Newark Advertiser* makes some very just remarks on the prevalence of diphtheria, especially when it points out the folly of ascribing such a scourge as this to "Providence." The plain truth is that diphtheria is not produced by the "hand of God," but by the stupidity and negligence of man. When people build houses which are not properly drained, or when they herd together like so many pigs, they establish conditions which cannot fail to be fatal to human life. Unfortunately, the diseases thus produced are never confined to the localities in which they originate, and the chief sufferers by them are not the Mayor, or Aldermen, or "bosses" of cities, but innocent children, who always fall the first victims to the corruption or imbecility of our rulers. If the men who are responsible for the vile drainage of the City, its filthy streets, and its rotten piers, had to pay the penalty of their offenses, we might reconcile ourselves without much difficulty to the outbreak of fatal maladies. But let no one blaspheme "Providence" by attributing to it the direct consequences of gross inattention to the most elementary sanitary laws.

Numerous correspondents express a desire to add something more to the very comprehensive discussion about bachelors, bachelors' quarters, and housekeeping, to which we have recently opened our columns. We shall consequently print on Sunday as many letters as we can find room for on these and kindred subjects. Only we beg of our correspondents to be as brief and as practical as possible, since the satisfactory conclusion to the controversy which they seem so greatly to desire will certainly never be reached by allowing vague speculation to take the place of actual experience.

The South Carolina Conservatives have once more turned their attention to the subject of "minority representation." They find in the record of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a decided expression in favor of cumulative voting. When that gentleman was before the Tax-Payers' Convention, as Attorney-General of the State, in 1871, he fully admitted the necessity of some means of "modifying the absolute control which a mere numerical majority had obtained over the State, and for securing to intelligence and property a proper representation." He expressed himself as convinced that the cumulative system was "just in its theory, and would prove itself right in its results." The Conservatives now ask him to adhere to his convictions, and to secure the passage of a measure establishing proportional representation, in order that the property-owners may protect themselves. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN certainly has an opportunity to do much toward alleviating the burdens of the oppressed tax-payers of the State.

It is evident by this time that the strike of the 'longshoremen is a much more disastrous failure than that attempted by the omnibus drivers not long since. It is more ruinous, because a larger number of men and families are involved in it. This strike has attracted unusual attention, because it affects an important commercial interest, and because it has been made in the face of dull times, falling wages, and an overstocked labor market. It seems most unwise and ill-advised, and the result—unless indications are deceptive—will be the utter defeat of the strikers. During the past few days, rumors of rioting and violence among the men off duty have been rife. It ought to be said, to the credit of these crowds of somewhat undisciplined laborers, that there has been no organized attempt at anything like intimidation. As a rule, the strikers have behaved with moderation. The few disturbances that have occurred are due to effects of evil spirits among the men, who have used their leisure in lounging about the whisky shops along the water-front. This unprofitable occupation has brought about several quarrels in which the bystanders have suffered more than any others. The strikers have formed no mob; they have made no concerted attack in any instance. It is a great pity that the same amount of good sense did not prevent them going into a hopeless strike.

If the present Board of Aldermen desire to close their official existence in the odor of good repute, they should find some less questionable methods of increasing the City budget than those recommended yesterday. An increase of the pickings of the Mayor's office, the providing of facilities for recovering fraudulent armory rents, the supply of funds for increasing the profits of supporting prisoners in the County Jail, and the increase of the already exorbitant fees of the Sheriff—these are all samples of political jobbery which the Aldermen had better have left alone. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Board of Apportionment, we are never so thankful for their absolute power over the local estimates as after a specimen of the reckless and partisan character of the Aldermanic resolutions about Municipal expenditures.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

With the close of the labors of the Board of County Canvassers, it is possible to understand the efforts of Tammany Hall to defeat the constitutional amendments. It will be remembered that the Tammany leaders caused specially-prepared ballots to be distributed at every polling place in this City, besides sending them to nearly every Democratic committee in the State. On these ballots all but three of the amendments were canceled. It was the intention to cancel the amendment to Article III. prohibiting special and private legislation, while retaining the amendment to the same article increasing the pay of legislators. By some curious bungle, precisely the opposite end was attained. The increased pay of legislators was cut out, and the prohibitions against special legislation were retained. The second amendment not canceled was that relating to canals and the sinking fund. The hostility of the Kelly Ring to the rival Canal Ring explains the sparing of this amendment. As there were no means by which the opportunities for canal jobbery could be cut off without also voting the other part of the amendment, providing for the inalienability of the State Sinking Funds, Tammany Hall accepted the second reform as the inevitable price of gratifying its spite against its chief opponents at Syracuse by voting the first. The third amendment not canceled on the Tammany ballots was that naming the time at which the amendments are to take effect, as the acceptance of this was, of course, essential to the success of the other two.

All these three amendments have, accordingly, received majorities in this City varying from 82,000 to 89,000 votes. The only other amendment which has not been defeated in New-York is the one increasing the pay of legislators, and that has passed only by the slender majority of 970 votes. This may probably be accounted for by the rather late discovery of the blunder which had been made in canceling this amendment, and by the issue at the last moment of enough corrected ballots to save it. This inference is confirmed by the fact that the majority in favor of the amendment directed against special legislation, and which was the one really intended to be canceled, is smaller by 2,000 than the majority in favor of the canal amendment, and 7,000 less than the majority for the time at which the amendments are to take effect. The returns prove that had Tammany Hall simply kept its hands off the amendments—neither favoring nor opposing them—the opposition to them in this City would not have mustered more than 15,000 votes, and the average majority in their favor would not have been less than 85,000. As it is, seven out of the eleven amendments have been defeated in the City by an average majority of 2,300 votes. We retain the opinion that returns from the rest of the State will show large enough majorities in favor of all the amendments to neutralize this adverse vote. For that result we owe Tammany Hall no thanks, except in so far as the known hostility to the amendments of that organization helped to rally their friends to their support. In this City, as well as outside of it, the Tammany leaders spent a great deal of money in trying to defeat the amendments, and such influence as they can exercise in the Legislature will doubtless be employed in rendering abortive the general laws required to carry out many of the new constitutional provisions.

Taking the strength of the actual opposition to the amendments in this City at 15,000 votes, the artificial opposition created simply by the use of the political machinery of Tammany Hall is found to be a fixed quantity of between 43,000 and 44,000 electors. In other words, there is at least this number of people in New-York who will vote blindly any ticket put into their hands by a representative of Tammany Hall. The vote obtained by the "thieves ticket" in the Fall of 1871 told pretty much the same story. TWEED's nominee for Register obtained at that time, 54,000 votes, out of a total vote of 137,000. In 1874, KELLY is shown to have at his command for any purpose which he chooses to dictate 44,000, out of a total vote of 115,000, the vote on the amendments falling 17,000 short of the vote for Governor. The proportion of votes ready to order is, it will be seen, pretty nearly the same in both cases, and the fact proves just this: Tammany Hall, whether ruled by TWEED or KELLY, has behind it a slavish, ignorant mass of voters, whom no argument can reach, and no rascality alienate, and whose strength is equal to that of the Republican vote in this City. This proves what we have always insisted on, that the City could never have been robbed by TWEED had he not been sustained by the so-called intelligent and respectable Democrats, and that its emancipation could have been effected far earlier than it was had not the partisanship of this class prevented their co-operation with Republicans for the overthrow of the Ring. The same class is responsible for placing the City virtually in the hands of JOHN KELLY, and whatever be the consequences of that step, they must be held accountable for it.

It is instructive to note that the largest majorities which have been obtained against any of the amendments are those against the amendment providing for the punishment of bribery at elections, and that prohibiting the grant of State funds for any private undertaking whatever. The long-established Democratic objection to protecting the purity of the ballot-box may explain the added intensity of the opposition to the one amendment, while the well-known objection of the Romish priesthood to being cut off from the prospects of future "charity bills" may account for the special precautions taken to defeat the other.

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS ON THE CROKER CASE.

The organs of "Tammany and Home Rule" have at last been obliged to say *something* about the murder of MCKENNA. They kept strict silence as long as they well could—on the old principle that perhaps the entire affair would "blow over." But since CROKER has been arrested, and a public trial is inevitable, it is no longer possible to hush up the scandal as a little Democratic family "unpleasantness," of which the outside world need know nothing whatever. So the *World* and the *Tribune*—which must be regarded as rival candidates for the vacant post of "organ" to the Democratic Party—were both compelled to say a few words about CROKER yesterday; and a pretty mess they made of it.

The *World* endeavors to get out of the scrape by the use of many big words. It tells us that "the authorship of the specific act in which this disgraceful affray culminated" is doubtful, and that a "medley such as that in which MCKENNA was shot is so confusing as in a great degree to invalidate the testimony of the participants," &c. This passage will immensely please the wild man out in Mobile, who is always praising the "superb English" of the *World*. Nothing can be more amusing to an outside observer than this praise, except the childish glee with which the editor of the *World* rubs his hands over it. He always quotes his Mobile admirer at the very head of his editorial columns, and is as proud of his untutored friend's praises as a peacock is said to be of his tail. Probably dictionaries are rather scarce in Mobile, so that when the *World* comes tumbling along with its cart-load of big words, the editor of the Mobile *Register* fairly has his breath taken away, and can only lie down on the floor and cry out, "Superb—wonderful!" But even such tributes of admiration as these are very welcome at the *World* office.

Well, then, the article on CROKER will doubtless be a great treat down in *Mobile*, but it certainly does not help Mr. JOHN KELLY or his crony very much. The *World* says that "the proceedings on both sides were the proceedings of two parties of blackguards." But it forgets that CROKER was distinctly praised by Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT for the part which *he* played in the affair. Would Mr. HEWITT publicly praise a "blackguard"? Surely not. It also forgets that JOHN KELLY went to the Police station the moment CROKER was arrested, and ordered a Coroner to sign a warrant for the alleged murderer's release. Would KELLY, honest JOHN KELLY, who "has been going in and out before the people for thirty years," have taken all that trouble to shield a "blackguard" from punishment? Not very likely. Furthermore, KELLY went and sat in the Coroner's court throughout the entire investigation, suggesting questions to the counsel, passing slips of paper round among the persons present, and in every way showing his great interest in CROKER's fate. So to speak, he never took his eye off his abject tool, Coroner WOLTMAN, until CROKER was set free. Now, does the *World* mean to say that JOHN KELLY did all this for a "blackguard"?

This is a bungling defense, and we should think the Democrats will be very glad when they get the new "organ" which is promised to them, if this is the best thing the *World* can do. The other candidate for Mr. TILDEN's favor, (and money,) the New-York *Tribune*, did better than the *World*. It really made out a plausible defense for KELLY and CROKER, and although it has offered substantially the same theory to account for everything which has happened during the last two years, it is none the worse for being well used. From the eclipse of the moon to the prevalence of diphtheria, the *Tribune* ascribes everything to one great cause—the wickedness of the present Administration. Until Mr. GREELEY wished to be President, there never was so good an Administration as Gen. GRANT's. But since then, it is wonderful what a new light has been thrown upon affairs. Still, we did not suspect that Gen. GRANT incited the murder of MCKENNA. That, however, is the *Tribune's* deliberate opinion. That presents the key to the whole affair. It perfectly explains the demands of the honest portion of the press for justice toward MCKENNA's murderers. This is how the *Tribune* figures it out: "As Mr. O'BRIEN happens, at this time, to be on the Administration side, his story concerning the responsibility of CROKER for the murder has been generally accepted in Administration circles." "Mr. O'BRIEN's story!"—but there was the solemn testimony of MCKENNA, in his last moments, that *Croker shot him*, and several witnesses are prepared to swear that they *saw* CROKER commit the crime. But all this is put aside, and the "Administration" is dragged in by the neck and ears by way of covering up CROKER's guilt and KELLY's complicity in it. Moreover, the murder itself is half excused on the ground that "O'BRIEN stood before the public in the attitude of an Administration candidate for a seat in Congress." He was nothing of the kind, as it happens; but suppose he had been? Would that have afforded any palliation for one of the most cold-blooded murders ever committed in this City? When the late Mr. GREELEY was an out-and-out supporter of the Administration, which he was until the mania seized him that he would like to be President and have an Administration of his own, he would have been surprised to hear that a man who dared to offer himself as an "Administration candidate" deserved to have all his friends shot, and that the friends would deserve it too. The abuse of the Administration is likely to be made pretty ridiculous before this Winter is over. Fancy the blame of the McKenna murder being, by implication, laid on JULIUS CÆSAR GRANT and his wicked myrmidons at Washington!

Such is the defense offered by the Democratic papers of the assassination in broad daylight, and in a crowded thoroughfare, of a poor man. One paper talks about a "medley" which "invalidates" the "testimony of the participants;" and the other decides that it served the murdered man right, because he knew a man who was the friend of another man who was "running on an Administration ticket." After such specimens of Democratic journalism in this City, we should say that the following passage from the Philadelphia *Ledger* would have some interest for all respectable Democrats, who know how valuable a paper of ability and good character is to any party:

"The periodical story about a new Democratic morning daily is again on its rounds. The object is to advocate a Democratic policy better adapted to the new order of things resulting from the recent political revolution than any which the existing organs have to offer. What this means exactly, it is not easy to say—though a New-York dispatch to the Boston *Journal* is more specific as to the business part of the arrangement—going so far as to state that it will finally take the shape of purchasing a paper already established, and that the sum of $400,000 has actually been paid for it. The sale, it is further asserted, was effected last week."

ARKANSAS—ONCE MORE.

We may as well give a permanent place in national politics to what is called the Arkansas Question. Certainly, in all its phases, it is just as enduring as the Indian Question or the Mormon Problem. To-day it may be the locquacious BAXTER; to-morrow it will be the much-enduring BROOKS; next it will be CLAYTON or "Poker Jack." It is only a struggle for office after all, and until the Ethiopian changes his skin or the leopard his spots, we shall not expect the average Arkansian to submit to the expressed will of the majority. Indeed, we are not permitted to retain the pleasing belief that there is any majority in that truly Governor-ridden State. It never is a question of majorities, but always of possession as against claimants. This time the phase presented for the consideration of the general public is not BROOKS, BAXTER, DORSEY, or CLAYTON. It is SMITH. If the late election in Arkansas had gone differently, we should never have heard of SMITH; but, as it is, SMITH is to the fore with a claim to the Governor's chair. SMITH, in fact, is the Arkansas Question.

It is a very short, but not particularly attractive, story. The world is inexpressibly weary of Arkansas politics. It is a bore—as much a bore as the solution of the aforementioned Indian and Mormon problems. There may be a great moral principle underlying all these questions; but the average American citizen is sick of them all. This time, however, the "Arkansas Question" has an entirely novel phase. Last October, after a long contest for the Governorship, the people of Arkansas adopted by popular vote, a new Constitution. This Constitution cut short the term of office of the Governor (BAXTER) and all others serving the State in an official capacity. At the same election, a new Governor was chosen, Mr. A. H. GARLAND, Democrat, receiving a large majority of all the ballots cast. BAXTER peacefully surrendered his office to his successor, acquiescing in the result of the election; and GARLAND entered upon the duties of Governor.

But Mr. VOLNEY V. SMITH, Lieutenant Governor with BAXTER, demurred to this proceeding. He holds that GARLAND has not been legally elected; that BAXTER is still entitled to be Governor; and that, as BAXTER has given up the Governor's chair, he has "abdicated," and that he (SMITH) being next in succession, is lawful Governor of the State of Arkansas. The precise objection which SMITH makes to GARLAND's claim to be Governor is that the Constitution under which he claims to be elected has not been legally adopted. It was provided under the old Constitution of the State that it should be amended by the concurrent action of two succeeding Legislatures and the subsequent ratification by the people. The new or amended Constitution was prepared by a commission, and was ratified by the people by a large and decided vote. SMITH assumes that this action was irregular and void; that the provision in the old Constitution positively prohibited—in effect—any attempt at change, save by the Legislature and popular vote, as above noted. Therefore, he asserts that GARLAND is only a pretender; that BAXTER is lawful Governor; or, failing BAXTER's exercise of his powers, Lieut. Gov. VOLNEY V. SMITH is acting Governor. Furthermore, it ought to be said that the Arkansas Republicans protested in advance against the proposed adoption of a new Constitution. They declared that it had been illegally prepared, and they refused to nominate any ticket for State officers under it.

Thus far the contest has been confined to pamphleteering. SMITH seems to have anticipated the result of the October election. Before the Constitution was voted on at all, he propounded a series of questions to a local legal light touching the validity of the adoption of the Constitution and the election of GARLAND. That legal light—who happens to have been a candidate on the anti-Garland or defeated ticket—responded in a learned opinion to the effect that the so-called new Constitution was no constitution at all; that GARLAND was not legally elected Governor; and that as BAXTER had voluntarily surrendered his office, Lieut. Gov. SMITH was legally the Governor of the State. This opinion was not made public until SMITH made application for the office. There is no record of the fact that he was surprised when he found that his colleague on the Baxter ticket believed that BAXTER had "abdicated," and that SMITH was the real Governor. In fact there is not much record of SMITH anyhow. GARLAND got out a warrant for his arrest, and he has disappeared with a reward of $200 in pursuit of him. But, like a lost child, he sends up from his retreat a cry for help. His appeal is to the President; it is for recognition, with troops to suppress domestic violence. This is the regular phrase. A Southern Governor in trouble wants recognition; he also wants troops to suppress domestic violence. In this case the quarrel seems to be a purely domestic one. It is a question whether a constitution which has been adopted by the people of Arkansas is valid or not. The courts of Arkansas ought to be able to decide this case. Peoples of States have before now adopted constitutions in this way, the popular will determining the main question without regard to the precise form previously provided. Heretofore the President has shown great reluctance to let the power of the General Government be cast into the scale of Arkansas politics. There seems to be no prospect of any Federal interference in this new complication.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN NEW-YORK.

Those who studied the sanitary map and its accompanying comments in our Tuesday's issue should not be mistaken in its entire meaning. Under the present system of surface-washing—for that is all our sewers accomplish—should come the deeper drainage to which Gen. VIELE attaches so much importance. His argument is one which even the uneducated can understand. The source of water is the rain-fall, which is always heaviest on the highest land. Its wash is straight down into the earth, and it carries with it all organic matter and decay. Holding in solution all the foulness it may have dissolved upon its route, it percolates the earth and seeks the natural water-courses of the Island of Manhattan; most of them now buried and choked by street fillings and improvements. Through these and through the innocent earth thrown in above them, the springs of foul water press upward, dammed below, but still seeking their natural level. Poisoned by the offal-saturated soil through which they have passed, they bubble up beneath our dwellings and kill our children.

It is to this point that Gen. VIELE's sanitary engineering is directed. He sees that our choked up springs, are not so much a nuisance in the earth itself as in the concealed animal or vegetable decay which the water holds in solution and which, until natural drainage is restored and natural streams are let to flow as they will, remain a permanent cause of all preventable diseases. All this, to any one familiar with the physical geography of New-York, is fully illustrated by Gen. VIELE's topographical map and by the sanitary map we published on Tuesday.

Wherever lies a hidden and choked underground water channel, forcing the noisome products of surface-drainage to the surface again, there we find a hot-bed of disease. Wherever the brooks and creeks which formerly ran freely in the sunlight still pursue their course—mostly by some accident—to the rivers on either side, the soil above them is clean and dry, absorbent, and destructive of the germs of disease which we know by the generic term of filth; and the people who live above are healthy, free from the grave disorders which afflict those who live over the exhalations of an undrained soil, around which are a thousand pollutions, soaking down and boiling up again.

A study of our map of Tuesday last will show to any sanitary geographer that the Autumnal mortality from diphtheria goes in the same rut of locality with the ordinary zymotic and preventable diseases. It lies over filled land, covering natural water-courses. We find in Spring street a choked water-course, with no under-drainage, a focus of diphtheria, while for blocks on blocks all around it there is not a case. In a very large district of the City, densely populated, the boundaries of which may be described as on the north by Twenty-sixth street, east by Third avenue, south by Bleecker, and west by Sixth avenue—a vast population, a great portion of it living in overcrowded dwellings—there is hardly a case of diphtheria, and we find that immunity from the disease is in proportion to the perfection of the natural drainage of the soil.

But the student of these matters will ask if made land over water-courses is so dangerous to health, why made land on tidal overflows is not equally so? It certainly is not, for every sanitary map of the City of New-York—and there have been many—shows a healthy tract overlying the made land built out into the rivers. In the lower part of the City, taking in the whole First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, we find only two *foci* of diphtheria in all that dense population. On made land once covered with water, and including the whole district bounded by the North River, Canal street, and the Bowery and East River, around to the Battery only two plague spots are marked, and both of these are close over an old fresh-water ditch.

Made land is not necessarily unhealthy. Fillings may be made over dry hollows, and excavations of hills can be achieved without anything worse than the mild poison which follows all surface disturbance of the earth. In the same way, tide-waters may be shut out by levees without detriment to health. The Jersey City and Newark marshes are the healthier for all the made land which has been put upon them. As we have instanced, the made lands upon the North and East Rivers, put in there to shut out tidal overflow, are healthier than higher lands which, for the sake of easier grades, have been filled without providing outlets for the subterranean waters. What this City, what every town and every farm needs, is an easy outflow for its springs and through its natural channels—a work to which sewerage is incompetent, but of which drainage is the master.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Marta" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, for the first time this season. Well-worn as it is, Flotow's opera still possesses considerable attractiveness, and its recital yesterday was witnessed by a very numerous audience. Mlle. Albani, who essayed the character of *Lady Enrichetta*, carried off the honors of the entertainment with the easy grace born of a long series of successful efforts. Her representation was worthy of the tokens of delight it elicited, for it was at all points satisfactory. She sang the music of the rôle charmingly and acted capitally. The concerted numbers had the full benefit of Mlle. Albani's fresh and beautiful tones, which are directed, as we have mentioned time and again, with an art in which she has but one rival; and, in "The Last Rose of Summer," rendered in a key higher than usual by a semitone, the pure and rich voice of the artist, the sentiment and taste of her delivery, and the faultlessness of her style compelled an immediate repetition of the piece, which was given anew with the English text. In the matter of acting, the lady's work was noticeably good. Her *Lady Enrichetta* and her *Marta* had about them an air of genuine distinction, quite as becoming to the noblewoman in disguise as to the *grande dame*, before she seeks relief from ennui at the Richmond fair; and the high-breeding clear throughout the delineation made occasional bits of vivaciousness attempted in other directions seem a little coarse by contrast. Mlle. Albani had the co-operation, in "Marta," of Signori Benfratelli, Del Puente and Scolara, and of Miss Cary. The tenor's performance was passable, but not particularly effective. Signor Del Puente's pleasant portrayal of *Plunkett*, Signor Scolara's comical sketch of *Sir Tristan*, and Miss Cary's robust picture of *Nancy*, are old subjects of critical and popular approval. "Mignon" will be the opera, Friday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

It should be remembered that the performances of "The School for Scandal" and of "Everybody's Friend," now alternating with each other at this house, are not to be enjoyed after Friday, for, Saturday, "The Heart of Midlothian" is to displace these works, and, doubtless, will enter upon a long run. Great preparations are in progress under the direction of Mr. Boucicault, the author of the play, for Saturday's representation, about the promise of which there do not seem to be two opinions.

DRAMATIC RECITALS.

Mr. Charles Roberts announces that he will give, at Association Hall, next Thursday, the first of a series of dramatic recitals, the programmes of which are to embrace extracts from Shakespeare and the other dramatic poets. Mr. Roberts' entertainments will be rendered doubly interesting by the assistance of the eminent pianist, Mr. S. B. Mills.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH STUART.

Mr. Joseph Stuart, of the well-known banking firm of J. & J. Stuart & Co., of this City, who was prostrated, on Tuesday last, by a violent apoplectic fit, died from its effects shortly after 10 o'clock last night at his residence, No. 11 East Thirty-sixth street. He had just returned from Europe, and on the morning of his prostration attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Bank, feeling quite well. Mr. Stuart was born on Nov. 25, 1803, in the County Armagh, Ireland, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, in the seventy-first year of his age. He emigrated to this country in 1827, and in the early part of the following year established the now existing dry-goods firm of Stuart Brothers in Philadelphia, in connection with his brothers John and David, who are now heads of Manchester and Liverpool banking and mercantile houses. Shortly after its establishment the Philadelphia house was also joined by the two other brothers of the Stuart family, George H. and James. In 1833 Mr. Stuart removed to New-York, and took charge of the dry goods house of J. & J. Stuart, which was founded in 1831, and continued until 1851, when the character of the business was changed to that of banking. Mr. Stuart was a trustee of the Emigrants' Savings Institution until the passage of the law prohibiting one person from holding official positions in more than one institution, he being at the time a Director and Vice President of the National Mercantile Bank, besides being connected with various insurance companies in this country and in Europe. As a business man and financier, he occupied the highest position, and his opinion was frequently sought for in matters of moment in connection with banking and finance. His loss will undoubtedly be widely felt in business circles on both sides of the Atlantic, and by a large circle of relatives and friends who loved and esteemed him for his many social and domestic virtues.

JACOB L. MICHAELS.

Mr. Jacob L. Michaels died suddenly at his residence in this City last evening, in the thirty-third year of his age. Mr. Michaels was a lawyer, and served with credit during the war. He was Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Encampment of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York, and was also Past Master of Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M. Its members, together with those of the Grand and subordinate Encampments, will take prat in the funeral to-day.

ARKANSAS.

LIEUT. GOV. SMITH REPEATS HIS COMPLAINT TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President to-day received another long telegram from Lieut. Gov. Smith, of Arkansas, reciting anew the points contained in his recent proclamation, and asking in addition for early action on the part of the General Government in the pending controversy in Arkansas. The telegram, in accordance with official usage, was referred to the Attorney General.

THE DISPATCHES OF MONDAY AND TUESDAY DISCLAIMED BY THE REPUTED SENDER AND RECEIVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The published dispatches purporting to have been received here Monday and Tuesday nights by Senator Dorsey from H. M. Cooper, Secretary of the Arkansas Republican Central Committee, and others, were not received by Mr. Dorsey, his name having been falsely furnished to the press as the person who received them, and he disclaims responsibility for their statements.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 18.—Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, authorizes a denial of the telegram from Washington on Monday night, that he telegraphed Senator Dorsey or anybody else that hundreds of Republicans were being arrested or that Smith's adherents were assembling here or at any other point. He authorizes a denial in toto of all knowledge of such dispatches.

The Senate to-day passed a bill authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for criminals. As soon as it becomes law, the Governor will offer a reward for the apprehension of Smith and Wheeler. Nothing has yet been heard of them. Every effort will be made to bring them to punishment.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNING BOARD—MR. ARROYO'S POSITION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Mr. Arroyo, who was seated yesterday as a member of the Returning Board, now says the responsibility is too great for one Conservative member, and if another is not appointed within twenty-four hours he will resign. The returns from St. James Parish are being canvassed to-day.

HELD TO BAIL FOR AN ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—J. Bean, Supervisor of Registration for Desoto Parish, was brought before United States Commissioner Craig to-day on an affidavit charging him with having, on the 17th inst., at No. 14 Dryades street, concealed and destroyed certain statements and certificates of election, and substituted in their place certain false, forged, and fraudulent statements and certificates. The accused waived examination, and gave bail in $500 to appear before the United States Circuit Court.

THE REFORMED CHURCH CONFERENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The joint committees of the Reformed Church Conference reassembled this afternoon.

Rev. Franklin B. Levan, from the Committee of the Reformed Church of the United States, offered the following general plan of union: First—Organic union. Second—The Heidelberg Catechism to be the common standard. Third—The Belgic confession and the articles of the Diet to be considered of great importance and authority, next to the Heidelberg Catechism. Fourth—A General Synod, with powers limited and defined.

Without taking action on the proposed plan a subcommittee of three was appointed from each committee to draw up a paper indicating the result reached.

The conference then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—Not long ago Insurance Commissioner Stedman, of this State, was led to make an investigation into the condition of the American National Life and Trust Company of this city. That investigation resulted unsatisfactorily for the company, but the Directors requested him to make another, believing that there were certain corrections which should be made first. That investigation is now in progress, and probably will not be completed for two or three days. The Commissioner has, of course, made no report yet, but the investigation has set many rumors afloat concerning the company's unsoundness. No application for the appointment of a Trustee has been made, and the Directors claim there is no reason for such action.

THE NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—In consequence of reports that many unauthorized persons are soliciting aid for the grasshopper sufferers in this State, Gen. Ord, Chairman, has been ordered by the Executive Committee to issue the following:

"The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society adhere to the policy of authorizing no person, or persons, however reputable, to receive money or material from Eastern people. Its agents will act only through branch aid societies, and whatever charity the cities and people of the old and wealthy States may desire to bestow upon the unfortunate homesteaders of Western and newly-settled Nebraska suffering from the grasshoppers, should be forwarded through the local or branch aid societies, and by their officers directly to Alvin Sanders, Treasurer, and E. B. Chandler, Secretary of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, Omaha. This notice is published as a caution against impostors."

THE ELECTION IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Dispatches from Prescott, Arizona Territory, say that the official returns show that C. C. Bean was elected Delegate to Congress over Stevens who was supposed to be elected. They both ran as Republicans. Great excitement exists in consequence of the discovery, and the election is to be contested.

ANOTHER PRIEST TO FOLLOW GERDEMAN'S EXAMPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—It is rumored to-day that Father Raumeisher, Pastor of the German Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, intends leaving the Church with his friend, Father Gerdeman, and also that he intends to marry Gerdeman's sister. Raumeisher denies the latter rumor. He says he means to leave his church and go into some town in the central part of the State. He was with Gerdeman when the latter was married. He proposes going to Germany in the Spring. He and Gerdeman were classmates at college in Germany.

THE EMPIRE EXPLOSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The divers of the bell-boat Osage, on examining the wreck of the Empire, this morning, saw wedged in the freight on deck some ten or twelve deck-hands. The divers were unable to gain admission into the state-rooms, on account of obstructions by freight. It is now believed that the loss of life will reach between thirty and forty. One body was recovered to-day, that of a deck-hand.

DISORDER AT THE OHIO COAL MINES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Word comes from a trustworthy source that affairs at the Nelsonville coal mines are far from quiet. For several nights the colored miners and those in sympathy with them have been fired upon by men in ambush. Last night a mail carrier was shot at and his horse killed. The windows in the stores owned by operators are nightly broken. Further trouble is apprehended.

THE PUDDLERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—Subcommittees of the Iron Manufacturers' and Puddlers' Unions met in joint session to-day. The proceedings were secret, but it is understood that no settlement was reached. Another general meeting of both sides will be held Saturday evening, when it is expected some amicable arrangement will be made and the threatened danger averted.

SALE OF RAILROAD LANDS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad sections west of the Mississippi River were sold to-day by the United States Marshal for $450,000 to Frank M. Ames, son of the late Oakes Ames. A new company will probably be organized to complete the road to the Texas terminus.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS BEFORE IRUN.

BURNING OF IRUN RAILWAY STATION—MADE PRISONER BY CARLISTS AT PUNCHA—"SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED"—INTERVIEW WITH GEN. MINDERI'S SECRETARY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Monday, Nov. 2, 187 .—Midnight.

A walk of twenty-five English miles daily over a road which is enough to frighten an ordinary pedestrian, a sleep of but six or eight hours at the utmost, interrupted by a pitched battle between mosquitoes and fleas, each little insective army trying their level best to make a sojourner at Hendaye use profane language, has been my fate for the last five or six days. After paying my daily visit to Fontarabia and Behobie, I walked to Vera again yesterday, and inspected the cartridge factory there. I found the place full of ammunition of all sorts, and, in addition, there were about twenty-five pieces of artillery. There were reports afloat that the approaching attack upon Irun will be led by Don Carlos himself, but I am not inclined to believe this assertion tor several reasons. I am of opinion that the engagement at Irun will be a very important one, that "war to the death" will be the cry on both sides, and, consequently, "El Rey" will be kept in the background. Possibly the attack may be a feint only to bring the Republican troops from Bilbao, St. Sebastian, and Santander, so that a great battle may take place near Estella, without assistance from Republican troops from the towns mentioned. I do not, however, think that this is the case, because the artillery which will take part in the engagement here would play a most important part if it were taken to head-quarters.

I was much pleased this morning to hear that a coach would start at 5:30 for Puncha, the Carlist outpost, about two miles above Behobie, on the Bidassoa, and that there would probably be another coach on the opposite side of the river to meet it and go through Anderlasse and Vera, as far as Pamplona. Relying upon this information, I made up my mind for a good night's rest and a ride out to Vera in the morning, instead of having to do it on foot. The fates, however, were against me. The window of the little room I have engaged here overlooks the Bidassoa, and at midnight the combined attack of fleas and mosquitos, together with a heavy discharge of musketry at Fontarabia, awoke me, and I turned out of my uncomfortable sleeping quarters, dressed, and went down to the shore to discover that the Republicans were landing reinforcements from Santander and Bilbao, under a feeble fire from the Carlists in the mountains. After ascertaining particulars respecting the disembarkment of these troops, I proceeded in the direction of Irun, where some houses in flames attracted my attention, and discovered that the railway station at that town had been set on fire by the Republicans. An attempt to reach this building and establish a post there was made on Sunday morning (1st November) by the Carlists, but they were repulsed by a sortie from Irun. As the railway station is—or rather was—a very strong building, it would have been a formidable post for the Carlists, and therefore, to prevent them from taking possession of it during the night it was burned to the ground by the Republicans. I believe that the Republican reinforcements at Irun, &c., during the past four days amount to more than three thousand men.

In consequence of information I received at Vera on Sunday, I desired to be in that neighborhood as early as possible this morning. When I arrived opposite Puncha, the Carlist post on the Bidassoa, I saw no traces of the coach to Pamplona, so that I had no other course open than to walk it as usual. Crossing the river, I was challenged by the Carlist sentry, and, as I have done before on several occasions, I presented my frontier passport. He did not appear satisfied with it, and asked me to follow him to the guard-house, which I did, and, much to my surprise, was informed there that I was a prisoner, that I could not pass further into Spain, and would not be permitted to return to France. Knowing that I had letters with me which would oblige the guard at the outpost to let me pass on in the direction of Estella, if I desired to do so, I did not feel uneasy, but quietly waited for about a quarter of an hour, in compliance with their wishes, until the arrival of the commanding officer of the post, whom I had previously met, for I knew that the probability was the men could not read the passport, and were simply detaining me to make sure that I was not a spy. When the commandant arrived he inspected my papers, and, with the affability of manner which my present experience of Carlist officers leads me to say is characteristic of them, he bade me *"vaya usted con Dios,"* a request which I immediately complied with. Upon arriving at Lastoula I found an unusual excitement going on there. Sixteen cannon and two mortars had arrived from Vera, and were going up the mountain in the direction of St. Marcial, to be placed in position there, or at a fort which has been constructed of gabions, &c., rather lower down, both of which command Irun. My passport was demanded by so many soldiers here that, at last, tired of taking it out of its case, I held it openly in my hand, like Sergt. Bates walking through England with the "Stars and Stripes," and passed rapidly through a battalion of Navarese which crossed this morning, together with the artillery, over the pontoon bridge at Anderlasse. These guns are all new, and consist of six Whitworths, four Vavasseurs, six Krupps, and ten mortars.

Passing through Lastoula, I proceeded along the banks of the Bidassoa, in the direction of Anderlasse. Finding that cigars in this country are not only an expensive luxury, but are much inferior to tobacco, and being alone, I was indulging in a pipe, when several mounted officers passed, with whom, in accordance with Spanish etiquette, I exchanged salutes. About two miles from Anderlasse one of these gentlemen stopped me, and said something in Spanish about a pipe. I was not at the moment able to understand clearly what he wanted. Turning round to one of his orderlies, who were on foot, he addressed them in Spanish, and one of the men, raising his head, quietly took the pipe out of my mouth, knocked the ashes out of it, trod upon them to extinguish the fire, and then, in the most polite manner possible, returned the pipe, handing me at the same time a couple of wax matches, and requesting me not to relight it for *dos minutas*. At that moment several ox-carts laden with ammunition appeared in the distance, and I at once perceived the cause for what, at first, had appeared to me a strange proceeding. The officer who had spoken to me was smoking a cigarette, but as he was some way in advance of the ammunition carts, I suppose he did not think the restriction he placed upon people who were going to pass them could in any way apply to himself.

Upon arriving at Anderlasse I found numerous bullock carts crossing the pontoon bridge from Vera, as well as mules, heavily laden with shells, cartridges, &c., together with provisions. While at this place I met the Private Secretary of Gen. Minderi, who had just arrived from Estella. He assured me that I should be well received at head-quarters, and surprised me by addressing me by name as your correspondent before I had any idea to whom I was speaking.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3—2 A. M.

I have every reason to believe that the bombardment of Irun will commence within a day or two. There will be about six battalions of Carlists in the engagement, who will be opposed by about the same number of Republicans. The mode of proceeding is to attack Irun, in the first place, at the point of the bayonet; if that fails, to bombard it. Should Irun capitulate, Behobie will be attacked, and afterward Fontarabia. I receive my information from official sources, and the details I have given you respecting the recent movements on both sides lead to the inference that it is reliable; but, after all, this attack may be simply a feint for the purpose of driving troops away from the Ebro. Unfortunately, as I cannot be in two places at one time, I am unable to tell what is going on at Estella and Puente la Reina. My conviction is that, in two or three hours from the time of writing, I shall be a spectator of one of the most important engagements which has taken place since the commencement of the Spanish civil war.

TUESDAY MORNING—5 A. M.

For the first time since I have been here the dropping musketry firing at Irun has ceased during the night. All is now as quiet here as the grave, and the contest is very striking to what has been the case previously. Possibly it is a calm before the coming storm. A few hours more will prove this, but I shall be unable to add anything further to this letter, as the post leaves early in the morning. The Spaniards are very fond of fighting on fête days and Sundays. To-morrow is the fête day of Don Carlos, and unless the shadows which coming events have cast before them in this instance are very deceptive ones he will be saluted by more than twenty-one guns, not only on his own side, but from Irun and Fontarabia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I read a long article giving statistics of the Autumn epidemic—the diphtheria. I beg to be allowed through your columns to address myself to parents, especially to mothers. There are two means of promoting and inducing this disease which are much neglected and lost sight of by them; first, the manner in which children are neglected when sent out. I reside near Madison square, and daily see it crowded with nurses and children, the former gossiping with each other, and not noticing that the baby is asleep with the wind in its face; half the number of children are sitting still either on a cold bench, or on the damp ground, digging in it. At this season of the year no one should sit out of doors, for, although it is very mild for the season, the November chill is in the air. I go to the Central Park very frequently, and there, too, I see many children sitting instead of being in motion. All four of my opposite neighbor's children have had the diphtheria, and I know how they got it, for I used to see them in the square nearly all day. She is one of many mothers who send their children out twice a day for an hour and a half each time. There is no one more of an advocate for fresh air than I am, but three hours a day at this sea on is too long for children to be out. It is impossible for them to be in motion all the time, and they are either allowed to be quiet and get chilled or taken into somebody's kitchen; also, the last out comes too late in the day. The sun sets at about 4:30, and every child or delicate person should be housed an hour before sunset at this time of the year; besides in our sea-board City a wind usually comes up from the bay in the afternoon, making a fine morning raw and damp. I mentioned to my doctor my distress at the manner children were neglected. He replied: "Yes, that is the way they get ill. The nurses have no sense, and the mothers are willfully careless, so there is no use speaking to them." I now ask these mothers which is best—give up some of their visiting and shopping, and take time so as to go out with their children, or to see them ill and suffering.

The second means by which this disease and malarial fever have been caused is dirty cellars. Many housekeepers never go into their cellars, and the servants make it a receptacle for all the refuse of the house, to be cleaned out once a year, when barrels and barrels of stuff are carried out, the atmosphere of which the family have been inhaling for months.

Last Spring, when standing at a friend's door, (who lives in a very handsome house,) I perceived a most sickening and unpleasant odor coming through the gratings from the cellar. A while after that the lady was taken very very ill with malarial fever; now she is somewhat recovered, and is wondering where she contracted the disease. If mistresses and masters desire to preserve health in their families, they should personally inspect their cellars to see if there are barrels with some old vegetables, kegs of brine, &c., to infect the air, and insist on their being kept broom clean. X.

HOUSEKEEPING BY MEN.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

After reading your editorial in this morning's TIMES, about housekeeping, and the way you would greet the imaginary she of your heart on her return from down-town, I confess my mouth ached for the welcome you portray.

I am a nine-years' old housekeeper, but I am not of your style. I am not ubiquitous. I don't indulge in Mercurys or Hebes. My servants are the usual kind. They have not winged feet, and can therefore only accomplish so much in the twenty-four hours.

They would walk out the front door, and give it a wholesome bang, should I ask them to keep things as you would have them kept.

Then, too, I have children; some married people have, Mr. Editor, and sometimes the little dears indulge in loud cries, and floods of tears, always, in fact, when pain invades the region under their dear little aprons.

Wouldn't that upset your system a little?

Then where are your social duties? Do you never have a friend come in for "only a moment," who remains two-thirds of the day? Have you no taste for literature? Have you no receptions, no calls, no visits of pleasure and of charity? Somehow I can't get it out of my foolish head that your editorial housekeeping is a sort of professional affair—something, in fact, that a strong, efficient "housekeeper" should do, all except the kissing. That kiss, I confess, has left its impress on my soul.

I never could do the work in one day that you evidently expect housekeeping wives to do, but I have sometimes accomplished about half of it, and I assure you that, although I am a strong little woman, I felt so used up when my husband came home that I could only say, "To-day you must excuse my dishabille; I am used up."

Please refrain from dressing up any more coquettish editorials about what our pale-faced young sisters should do. Housekeeping isn't fun—except to a sloven; and already we young women do, in one day, work in doors that would have killed our grandmothers.

We want flats, handsome and well ventilated, where we can see to things on one floor, but we can't give a fortune for them. Set men to building, call for plans, and young and old will bless you. NORA.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If men would but follow your advice to the "Man as a Housekeeper" the "sunlight of their eyes" would shed itself upon many a happy home. While your instructions are admirable, you ought to have pointed out some few of their foibles, that they might avoid them hereafter, such as asking their wives, when they well know they could not prudently afford it, for money to purchase a "toilet" at some fashionable Broadway tailor's; spending most of their time, when at home, in reading sensational novels, reclining on a comfortable lounge or easy chair; wiping the tears from their eyes at the recital of the woes of the hero; leaving the children entirely to the care of a lady from Ireland wearing a Normandy cap; spending the day, when they go out, in shopping at Stewart's, or Arnold & Constable's, or in visits to their male friends, where the latest scandals are recited, and the last fashions from Paris are discussed, while their wives are down town all day, trying to earn money to meet the wants of those miserable men, and who find nothing but sour looks and a vilely-cooked dinner on their return if the morning demands are not acceded to. Indeed, Mr. Editor, the derelictions of the men are so numerous that they can hardly be numbered, while the poor wives seem to "have no rights that a white man is bound to respect."

A REPENTANT BENEDICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must thank you for your article on "Man as a Housekeeper." It hits the mark exactly. It ought to be read and reread by every married woman in the land. Its teachings need to be enforced next only to those of virtue and religion. Pray reiterate them, for reform can be achieved only by line upon line and precept upon precept. A HUSBAND.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 16, 1874.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WIVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read the letter of "An Anxious Wife" in your columns of yesterday, and also that one of a "Young Wife who is Not Anxious," in your valuable today's paper, to the latter of which I will answer.

This "Young Wife who is Not Anxious" is, to judge by her letter, very much vexed at the "silly article" on the "duty which a wife owes to her husband and family," and therefore asks the "ironical contributor" who got hold of this "monstrous notion," if he supposed that the wives of the present day were "slaves," as they were in the days of the Pilgrim fathers. She further hopes that no "woman of spirit" would adopt such theory in the present days.

Now, I have to say that the fair writer may be, or rather is, by her letter, a "young wife who is not anxious," but if she is also a "woman of spirit," I will leave to others to decide.

To my judgment no "woman of spirit" ever thinks that a "duty to husband and family" means "slavery."

This "young wife who is not anxious" considers her "duty" done in paying to her husband a "little attention and compliment," and thinks that he has then to take all burden of the world off her shoulders, as she says, and that plenty of men of her acquaintance agree with her on that subject.

A young lady will always find gentlemen enough who will agree with her, and thus speak "unwillingly" against her own husband; but if she is a "woman of spirit" she will see that all this talk is only flattery, and that "her ideas" of a housewife will make any decent young man to shrink back from marriage, she not being sure what kind of "fair angel" she will be after the marriage.

A young wife who is a "woman of spirit" will know by herself what a duty, or what her duty, is toward husband and family, and that in the days of the Pilgrim Fathers the wives were held in very very high esteem by their husbands, and that no husband allowed other gentlemen, married or unmarried, to go around to his wife and agree on "every subject" with her, as the fair writer quotes. She says "her husband owes her every duty in the world, and she him none." I do not consider this right at all.

To be sure it is also the duty of a husband to make himself as agreeable as possible to his wife, but if he does not he is not always to blame. A great deal depends on the home life, and if the "young wife" considers it also a duty to make it as cheerful as she possibly can.

The idea that a woman is free to do what she pleases when she happens to like her friends better than her husband I do not fancy at all, and can only say that this idea is the origin of so many unhappy homes here in New-York.

The answer to the question, "What right has a husband to interfere with his wife?" I leave to any one of the fair readers of this valuable paper, who, if "women of spirit" and married, know the duty to their husbands and families, and make their homes agreeable ones.

A YOUNG MAN WHO IS NOT ANXIOUS TO MARRY.
NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

CROKER IN THE TOMBS.

HIS TREATMENT BY THE PRISON OFFICIALS—MR. JOHN KELLY AND COMMISSIONER STERN IN CONSULTATION WITH HIM.

Yesterday Coroner Croker was removed to the Tombs to await his trial on a charge of willful murder. Had he been a common criminal, charged with stealing a watch or a washtub, his reception would have been something in this fashion: He would be hustled and abused by the officer having him in charge, who would shove him through the prison yard to the first keeper's desk. That keeper would promptly jam him into a closed cell, known as the reception cell, until he found leisure to take his name, age, residence, and other particulars regarding him. Thence he would be removed to a cell on the second, third, or fourth tier, from which cell he would never emerge save for two hours' walk on the tiers each day, until the day of his trial. But while every other prisoner under indictment was securely held under lock and bar, the Tammany Coroner took a comfortable seat by the stove on the ground floor of the prison, stuck his hat on the back of his head, assumed a position of easy nonchalance, and occasionally helped himself and the numerous friends who called on him from an open cigar-box by his side. The first of his friends to put in an appearance was Commissioner Myer Stern, who had a long and private consultation with Croker. Mr. John Kelly was another early caller. Judson Jarvis, Ex-Rebel Fellows, Ed. Kearney, and other prominent Tammany men came and were freely admitted to the presence of the prisoner. The keepers on the first tier had no explanation to offer regarding this singular state of affairs, and Mr. Warden Quinn, being asked why Croker was treated so differently from other prisoners, replied with a coarse remark, adding, "I take the responsibility."

THE ODD-FELLOWS.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE AT INDIANAPOLIS—A LARGE ATTENDANCE — REPORTS AND SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows assembled to-day, with the largest attendance ever known in the history of the Order, attracted by the ceremonies of the dedication of the Grand Lodge Hall, and the address of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. The Patriarchal branch of the Order assembled yesterday, closing its proceedings this morning. The report of B. F. Foster, Grand Scribe, shows the number of encampments in the State to be 125, of which three have been instituted during the last six months, the report ending June 30, 1874. The number of contributing members is 5,339, and the resources of the encampments $49,582 31. There has been paid for relief purposes $3,611 64.

The Grand Lodge statistics, as shown by the report of the Grand Secretary, submitted this afternoon, are as follows:

Number of lodges now effective	438
Number of contributing members	24,170
Increase for six months	980
Revenues of lodges	$920,201 06
Paid for charitable purposes	92,820 69
Orphan fund of lodges	217,896 96

The Grand Master of the lodge is Col. Richard Owen, of Bloomington, Professor of Natural Sciences at the State University, and a member of the well-known Owen family. At the conclusion of his report he presented the Lodge a gavel made of olive wood, from Jerusalem, brought thence by his brother, the late David Dale Owen.

The ceremonies of dedicating the new hall were held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and were public, there being a large audience present. After music and prayer, the ceremonies of dedication were proceeded with according to the ritual of the order. Mr. Colfax made the principal address, saying that the dedication and setting appart of a building for special use was always a matter of interest. He alluded to the care and pride with which a family watched the progress of the erection of a home, and the feelings of exultation with which they entered upon the possession of what was to be for all their future lives a Bethel to them. The idea was further illustrated by a reference to the struggles of a young and feeble church to secure a place of their own for the worship of God. He then said: "To-day, on the same spot where twenty years ago, in our weakness, we dedicated the original Odd-fellows' Hall daring, as it then seemed, contrasting its cost with the strength of the Order, we set apart for the dissemination of the principles of the Order this beautiful and enlarged edifice." Feeling reference was made to the leading men whose names were identified with Odd-fellowship during the past quarter of a century, and who had passed away since 1853—Gen. Pleasant A. Hackelman Jacob P. Chapman, Past Grand Sire Herndon, and others—and said, that though we bury our master workmen the work still goes on. The present prosperity of Indiana Odd-fellowship is largely due to the energetic labors of these men and their associates. Their memories should never be forgotten.

Speaking of the extraordinary growth of Odd-fellowship in this country during its half-century of existence, he attributed it to its practical adaptation to the wants of humanity and to the sympathetic union it enforces among its members; to the elevation of human character and the assuasing of human woe. The order was founded by a few humble men gifted only with philanthropic motives; it now numbers its membership by the hundreds of thousand, and its revenue and relief by the million. A pledge of honor is its strongest obligation in any of its degrees, and the keynote of its ritual is to visit the sick, "to relieve the distressed, to protect the widow, and to educate the orphan." Odd-fellowship stands to-day in the front rank of the humanitarian organizations of the nineteenth century. Mr. Colfax paid a high tribute to the literature of the order, which he assigned as another of the prominent agencies for the unexampled prosperity and growth of the order. He closed his address by saying, "On our banners are inscribed 'faithful to our country and fraternal to our fellow-men.' In this sign we shall go on conquering and to conquer on the battle-fields of humanity."

Brief addresses were afterward made by Lieut. Gov. Sexton, and other prominent members of the fraternity. It was expected that Senator Morton would be present and participate in the exercises, but he still remains in California, and probably will during the Winter, unless his presence is imperatively demanded in Washington.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 18.—A large meeting of citizens opposed to the Administration this evening nominated H. Howland for Mayor.

ITALY.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

GARIBALDI'S CANDIDATURE FOR THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—A BAD EXAMPLE—MINISTERS' ELECTIONEERING SPEECHES—GENERAL NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874.

But a few days separate us from the time of the general elections, and all the machinery is in motion to carry into the new Parliament either a Conservative or a Radical majority. Several of the Ministers who have the gift of a glib tongue have been flitting from place to place, making speeches, and assuring the electors that the safety of the country depends upon keeping power in the hands of the Moderate Party. Meanwhile Gen. Garibaldi, listening to the entreaties of his friends, presents himself once more as an actor upon the scene. He is the candidate as Deputy in two of the districts of Rome. He committed an error at the outset. In his letter of acceptance of the nomination he said that, if elected, he reserved the right of deciding when it would be opportune for him to come to Rome to take his seat in the Chamber. It is just this defect in the conduct of the Deputies, of judging for themselves when it is convenient to present themselves in their places, which has caused so much hindrance to the progress of the public business, and which has been so much complained of by the country at large. The example, in an opposite sense, of the honest Garibaldi would not be without its influence upon the habits of the other members. As for a visit of Garibaldi to Rome, the Government party, or the higher agents of the Crown, would be quite well pleased to have it indefinitely put off. Every one expects that when the old hero does come, after so long an interval of absence, filled with happy and sad vicissitudes, the enthusiasm will be so great as to nearly turn society upside down. To the present generation of Romans Garibaldi must continue to be a greater hero than the King. It would not certainly be easy to proclaim the Republic from the steps of the Capitol with so large an army faithful to the Crown, but new and very serious embarrassments might be added to those which already try the skill and steadiness of the Ministry. If the French under the actual Government continue to improve their conduct—as they have been lately doing—confidence in the Republic will increase, and the party in Italy will assume a new status. The patience with which the late arbitrary action, in breaking up clubs and closing meetings, has been borne has shown that the Republicans—and they are numerous, and have among their leaders able, honest, and patriotic men—know how to bide their time.

THE NEXT CHAMBER.

As to the character of the incoming Chamber it is not easy to speak with confidence. Many good names have been put forward on both sides. The Government Party has the great advantage of being able to command a disciplined army of voters, as it has a vast crowd of placemen in its pay. It is but a repetition of the same story told so many times in older constitutional countries It is thought that the Conservative Liberal Party will gain some seats in the North, and lose as many in the Southern provinces. But you will know the result before this comes to hand. Two or three hundred thousand is the number of votes that will be thrown in the whole Kingdom. Electors with clerical sympathies, it is thought, will vote generally on the Radical side. These political philosophers have so many times seen a reaction in favor of the absolute system of rule from the opposite Radical extreme, that they are disposed to give the pendulum a push either to the right or left of a vertical position. Italy is trying her 'prentice skill in constructing an edifice of liberal institutions, and we watch with interest every stone laid and blow struck. She has three great obstacles to push out of the way in her path of progress. These, as all the world well knows, are the deficit in the public income, the hostility of the Church, and the organized *malandrinaggio* in certain localities, whether in town or country. The present generation must pass from the scene before all of these ends can be attained; for the new education, which is but just begun, and a large development of industry, which is the work of time, are the effective instruments for bringing about these so-much-to-be-desired results.

SPEECHES OF MINISTERS.

In the speech-making which the heads of the order of the day among Cabinet Ministers, the newspapers have found sufficient matter to fill a large part of their columns. In all his utterances Signor Minghetti, the President of the King's Council, shows himself so hopeful that he is prefigured to the imagination as the genius of fair weather sitting on a rainbow. Signor Minghetti has a variety of qualities well suited to one in his position; among them the unfailing cheerfulness and elasticity of his spirits Signor Visconti-Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is perhaps more self-centred, with more of statesmanlike repose, and his speeches are read with the most pleasure, for, as examples of style, they have the finished excellence of diplomatic documents. Signor Sella has also spoken his word and defined his position, and it is now known that no hope remains of having him as the leader of the Opposition, in or out of Parliament. If the present Ministry should be sustained, and Signor Sella should enter it, as some expect, he would bring with him more strength of parts than of party. Signor Bonghi, not long since called to the place of Minister of Public Instruction, has thrown himself with characteristic zeal into the work of strengthening the cause upon the success of which his own honors and fortunes depend. His bustling temperament and capacity for, as well as love of, work will fit him for usefulness, and the number of his speeches exceeds two to one all the efforts in that line made by his contemporaries. He has not, however, said a word yet in his public discourses upon the subject of education to awaken hope of a brightening prospect for the future in that most important national interest. Signor Bonghi has the reputation of superior classical scholarship, and among his offices holds that of Professor of Ancient History in the Sapienza, or University of Rome. He is one of the most ambitious of the aspirants for political distinction, stimulated by the desire for power, reputation, and not less for the substantial material rewards which so often come to those in elevated official positions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are now positively assured that in a month from this there will be held a consistory in the Vatican, at which the Pope will name a number of new Cardinals. At the same time the Ministry will present to the King a list of names of those who have rendered services sufficiently eminent to the State to be entitled to the honor of members of the Senate of the Kingdom. It is about two years since any Senators were made, and, in a body of nearly three hundred members, every year some by the stroke of death are taken off. Very soon the King and Court are expected back to Rome, and political and social life, after a long vacation, will once more be renewed. Of the Ministers of the leading foreign Powers, only those of Germany and France, I believe, have yet arrived here. When there is little or nothing to do these diplomatic favorites take their ease whenever they find an agreeable nook suited to their taste. All hope is not yet given up of having, during the late Autumn or Winter, visits from some of the great or small sovereigns of other parts of Europe. If they do not come themselves, they can get off with a good grace by sending their wives or sisters, as they have done several times before, with the excuse of impaired health, here to be restored. The weather is now so fine that those who have their first glimpse of Italy believe it to be indeed the paradise of which they have heard.

CAUSES OF DISEASE.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning gives nearly a page of intelligent comment, including a sanitary map of the City, to the study of what it calls the Autumn pestilence, diphtheria. That distressing and fatal disease is unusually prevalent, and it is claimed that it has its annual exacerbation, and is as much a disease of the season as is cholera infantum in the Summer. During the Spring and Summer diphtheria is a rare disease. As Fall comes on, it, and its congener, croup, becomes more prevalent, and the mortality rises usually until about the 1rt of December. It is to be hoped that it is at its highest now, the deaths from that cause in New-York for the last six weeks having been respectively 38, 46, 53, 69, 60, and 67, or a total of 333.

When we rememoer that this disease is as distinctly contagious as small-pox, and that it has no specific safeguard like vaccination, the danger involved in the figures we have quoted becomes evident. Each case is a focus from which another may be bred. The compensation is that it belongs to the class of stealthy diseases—pestilences seem to have moral attributes—and that, as a rule, it only attacks those whose systems are open to an assault by reason of some fault in hygiene. It has no easy lodgment in a purely healthy blood. This proposition, transposed, means only that diphtheria is one of the preventable diseases, and that the causes which provoke it are within human control. The list of preventable diseases is being largely increased by the researches of sanitarians, and that of "mysterious providences" is correspondingly decreased. We may not "find out God," but His ways are not so unsearchable that we can honestly lay all our blunders at His door. Ignorance is the master cause of disease and public intelligence its great preventive.

If this Autumn pestilence were truly a thing of the air, a part of the season as much as the fall of the leaf, then it would be an endemic, an attack upon all the people, and not, as it is, an epidemic, which is prevalent, but not supreme. To say, as is very true, that there is something in this lingering Autumn of ours, this lazy reluctance of the Indian Summer to leave us to the natural weather of the season, which promotes diphtheria and gives it unusual fatality, does not weaken the theory that it is preventable. It adds to it. Human resource has been found sufficient to defeat the powers of cold and storm and darkness; and it does, in a thousand instances, baffle the subler powers of disease. Pestilences that come boldly, like cholera, are faced and beaten by sanitary measures. Those which come more subtly need for their defeat only a higher detective ability and a closer study of causes, many of which are known, but hidden under the cellars of our houses, and which at last are only preventable by public authority and at public expense in letting out the imprisoned dampness which saturates the earth on which our dwellings are built. Where wood rots, men decay.

This is clearly shown in the sanitary map printed in THE TIMES this morning. In the great district surrounding Central Park, and which participates in its drainage system, there are no cases. On the whole line of Fifth avenue there are none. The exempt districts are clearly defined by the character of the soil, drainage, and sewerage, and by the topography, which either has natural or artificial drainage, but most of which is so dry that only surface water and house filth—which does not exist in those palaces—can affect the health of the residents. But in the tenement houses and on the made lands where running streams have been filled in and natural springs choked up by earth-filings, diphtheria finds a nidus in which to develop itself. The sanitary map coincides precisely with the topographic map made by Gen. Viele. Where he locates buried springs and water courses, there we find the plague spots of old, diphtheria and in the same places, on previous maps prepared by the Board of Health we find other low types and stealthy diseases, such as typhoid and the irruptive fevers, and there we shall find them again when the Summer and Autumnal pestilences have yielded place to those which belong to the Indoor poisoned air in Winter.

The experience of other cities, notably London and Dublin, once plague spots and now as healthy as any spot on earth, proves that most of the causations of disease are within the control of the competent sanitary engineer, even in localities crowded beyond American knowledge, and houses built upon soil saturated for centuries with the offal of successive and uncleanly generations. Wet earth, kept wet by the boiling up of imprisoned springs, is a focus of disease. Dry earth is one of the most perfect deodorizers, the best of scavengers and absorbents, destroying the germs of disease with wonderful certainty. On these two facts rests the theory of public hygiene.

THE DEPARTURE OF MAJOR LEECH AND THE IRISH TEAM.

Quite a graceful compliment was paid yesterday to Major Leech and the Irish riflemen on the occasion of their going home. At 10:30 o'clock the steamer N. K. Hopkins left the Battery, having on board a number of the officers of the National Rifle Association and members of the Amateur Rifle Club. At the foot of Twenty-third street, on the East River, Major Leech, Miss Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Crossly, Mr. Bagnall, and Capt. Walker were put on board, when the Hopkins proceeded to the Cunard wharf, in Jersey City, landing Capt. Leech and the Irish riflemen, who were passengers on the Russia. On the Hopkins, Col. Wingate, Col. Church, Col. Gildersleeve, Gen. Knox, Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Green, U. S. A., and Lieut. Fulton, and Messrs. Crooch, Alford, and others did the honors. Some appropriate speeches were made, in which Col. Leech, Col. Church, and Col. Wingate took part. In regard to the forthcoming return international match, to be shot in Ireland, Col. Wingate stated that it had been arranged with Major Leech that the match would be carried out simply for honor, and that no sum of money would be put up. Champagne having flowed in abundance, the Hopkins proceeded some distance down the bay in company with the Russia, and a salute was fired as the Cunarder left for England. The Captain of the Irish team carries with him the best wishes of all American riflemen, and the future impulse which will certainly be given to rifle ranges in the United States will be due in a great measure to Major Leech. Of the Irish team, Lord Massarene and Mr. Milner only remain. They will proceed homeward very shortly.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND TO THE SEVENTH NEW-YORK.

It is not so long from July to November but that the visit of the Fifth Maryland National Guard to this City and its reception by our own Seventh Regiment will be generally remembered. The Fifth Maryland fully appreciated its brotherly and soldierly welcome, and now it proposes to show that it did so by the presentation to the Seventh of a testimonial described as being an "honor to the silversmiths of Baltimore." This testimonial is a large silver vase, or beaker, with a handle on one side and a lip on the other. The latter terminates in a dragon's head and wings, while the handle is surmounted by an eagle with half-spread wings. The bowl is shell shaped, and is about thirty-five inches in diameter and six in depth. From the top of the eagle to the base is eighteen inches, and from the tip of the dragon's jaws to the handle eighteen inches. The bowl rests on a richly-chased stem, inserted in a highly-wrought pedestal, all of solid silver, resting on a polished black marble base. Neither the design nor the execution could be well surpassed. On one side of the bowl is the inscription, "Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, from the Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, in remembrance of courtesies and hospitalities received July 29, 1874." On the opposite side of the vase, hammered in relief, is a beautiful design of the Maryland coat of arms, with the motto, "Crescite et multiplicamini," and the New-York coat of arms, with the motto "Excelsior." Between the two escutcheons, in large, raised German text letters, is the word "To," the word being designed to signify the tribute of Maryland to New-York. The testimonial is the work of Mr. George W. Webb, a jeweler of Baltimore, and it is for the present on exhibition in his windows. In the mean time, Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, of the Fifth, has come on to this City, and the details of the presentation will soon be arranged.

THREE MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 18.—By an explosion at the gas-works at Mount Sterling, Ky., this morning two white men and one negro were instantly killed. The bodies were so burnt as to be hardly recognizable. One or two other employes escaped. Two buildings connected with the works were destroyed. The loss is not stated.

A DRUG SWINDLER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—Four of our wholesale druggists have been swindled within a few days by forged orders purporting to come from country druggists. The swindler escaped detection in three cases, got the goods, and proceeded to Worcester, where he followed up his nefarious transactions the same day.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ST. PAUL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—A telegram from Newfoundland announces the total loss of the ship St. Paul. She was owned by Messrs. Carmichael & Co., of New-Glasgow.

PLEASANT.—If you want teeth drawn absolutely without pain go to COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute. I have been there and tried. *W.—Advertisement.*

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, E. PRESCOTT, No. 118 Nassau st.

Sunday Edition OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is without doubt the best Sunday newspaper printed in this country. It is filled with original stories, carefully prepared articles on special subjects of general interest, has full and complete local reports, and the very latest news by telegraph. Its musical and dramatic news is not surpassed in fullness and variety.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES has the largest respectable circulation of any journal in the City, and it is constantly increasing.

THE TIMES *of Sunday next will contain an original story, written expressly for this journal, by Col. J. W. De Forest. It is entitled* "THE BRIGADE COMMANDER," *and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories from the pen of its well-known author.*

Advertisements for the Sunday edition of THE TIMES will be received until 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."

My Sufferings with Inflammatory Rheumatism were intense. It settled in my wrists. I could not use them. Was helpless until I used GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. The result was wonderful; the pain and swelling disappeared. E. W. VOORHIS, No. 213 West 35th st.; depot, No. 451 6th st. Sold by all druggists, 50 cents and $1 a bottle. In quarts at $2 50, in which there is a great saving.

Nature was said one day, oppressed
With sha ne and mauvais honte;
Though beautiful, her breath was bad;
Then Art exclaimed, "I won't
Permit you longer thus to grieve,
See, here is SOZODONT."

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. No branch offices.

Everdell's Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, &c. Engraving and printing of every description. Principal office, No. 302 Broadway.

Best place in New-York to buy Boots, Shoes, India Rubbers, Wedding Gaiters, Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, is at MILLER & CO.'S, 3 Union square.

Save your Doctor's bills by using Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for coughs, colds, &c.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

W. K. Hinman & Co. request us to say that there will be interruption in their business in consequence of the late fire on their premises.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN—VAN NUYSE.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. H. Farmer, D. LORENZO DUNCAN, of New-York, to ANNA F., daughter of Stephen C. Van Nuyse, Esq., of Jersey City, N. J.

WARREN—COULTER.—On Monday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., JOHN HORACE WARREN, of Troy, N. Y., to HARRIET M., daughter of samuel Coulter, Esq., of this

NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.

RESULTS OF THE OFFICIAL CANVASS FOR THE VARIOUS OFFICERS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

We publish below the results of the official canvass of the vote of this State for Governor by counties, at the election on the 3d inst., compared with the vote for Governor in 1872:

Counties.	1872 Dix. Rep.	1872 Kernan. Dem.	1874 Dix. Rep.	1874 Tilden. Dem.	1874 Clark. Temp.
Albany	14367	14037	13234	15466	79
Allegany	6192	3107	5187	3267	96
Broome	5764	4451	4861	4266	204
Cattaraugus	5568	3885	5255	4517	35
Cayuga	7953	4978	5977	5018	771
Chautauqua	8290	5016	7825	5355	55
Chemung	4266	3981	3453	4226	257
Chenango	5686	4338	4696	4242	388
Clinton	4331	4393	5065	3093	146
Columbia	5486	6109	4434	5780	78
Cortland	3647	2375	2927	2968	59
Delaware	5537	4303	4607	4591	65
Dutchess	8327	8682	5354	8767	629
Erie	17320	13419	15145	15686	177
Essex	3648	2103	3395	3191	14
Franklin	3342	2177	2786	2029	150
Fulton and Hamilton	3885	3527	3769	3346	42
Genesee	4061	2604	3088	2672	82
Greene	3536	3718	3043	3998	70
Herkimer	5495	4145	4798	4377	320
Jefferson	8453	5971	6837	5666	117
Kings	36071	35774	26811	39809	413
Lewis	3332	3170	2764	3219	47
Livingston	4707	3477	4346	3753	133
Madison	6089	4013	5450	3938	108
Monroe	12814	9572	9701	10094	276
Montgomery	4165	3828	3771	4139	113
New-York	56290	77915	44903	87436	163
Niagara	5277	4649	4625	4578	257
Oneida	12921	10765	11488	11137	359
Onondaga	12582	10191	11610	9379	556
Ontario	5624	4099	4536	4449	388
Orange	8729	7497	7319	7878	100
Orleans	3872	2518	3147	2567	300
Oswego	9292	6932	7580	6439	371
Otsego	6429	6219	5330	6083	328
Putnam	1749	1324	1478	1706	2
Queens	6500	5417	4961	6257	137
Rensselaer	11847	8890	9881	10702	112
Richmond	2867	2492	2150	3021	7
Rockland	2300	2362	1817	2632	70
St. Lawrence	11327	4567	9106	3866	241
Saratoga	6988	4904	6264	4953	101
Schenectady	2817	2224	2263	2648	25
Schoharie	3351	4310	2712	4544	85
Schuyler	2475	2087	2110	2260	299
Seneca	2917	2990	2569	3202	33
Steuben	8589	7039	7072	7688	458
Suffolk	5182	3201	3601	3529	264
Sullivan	3295	3360	2294	3681	61
Tioga	4100	3283	3502	3237	195
Tompkins	4391	3432	3370	3340	316
Ulster	8663	7913	5884	8303	500
Warren	2851	1985	2334	2400	18
Washington	6554	3865	5410	4346	67
Wayne	6204	3883	5103	4017	123
Westchester	10903	10507	7145	9166	293
Wyoming	3945	2363	3433	2416	86
Yates	2778	1212	2334	1721	324
Total	445801	392350	366065	416374	11786
Majority	53451 Rep.			50299 Dem.	

THE SENATE. (VACANCY.)

Republican.		Democrat.	
31. Alberger	14868	Laning	15852
Democratic majority			984

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

The official vote for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Fifth District is as follows:

County.	Merwin. Rep.	Perry. Dem.
Herkimer	4696	4245
Jefferson	7196	5292
Lewis	2723	3128
Oneida	11553	10137
Onondaga	11586	9099
Oswego	7285	6515
Total	45039	38410

Merwin's majority, 6629.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Following is the official vote for Members of the Assembly of this State. The names of the members elected are printed in italics:

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist. Republicans. — Democrats.
1. *Slingerland* 3048 — Hilton 2213
Andes 877
2. Schurr 3395 — *Kehinka* 3821
3. Dwight 3078 — Swinburne 1725
Vosburgh 3189
4. *Braman* 3047 — McGuirk 1431
Simmons 2674

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Stacy 4841 — Elliott 3246

BROOME COUNTY.
Sherwood 4977 — Curran 4252

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.
1. *Vedder* 2428 — Bartlett 2240
2. Manley 2457 — *Scudder* 2564

CAYUGA COUNTY.
1. Hardy 2689 — *Beardsley* 2804
Van Dorn, Tem. 373
2. *Hussey* 3091 — Fuller 2651

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.
1. *Hinckley* 2626 — Moss 2609
2. Elkins 3813 — *Edson* 4038

CHEMUNG COUNTY.
Hoffman 3543 — *McGuire* 4337

CHENANGO COUNTY.
Loomis 4262 — *Holmes* 4588
Lamb, Temp. 437

CLINTON COUNTY.
Bowen 5330 — Adgate 2889

COLUMBIA COUNTY.
1. Langdon 2214 — *Lawrence* 2978
Ten Broeck, Tem. 150
2. *Farrar* 2546 — Gibbs 2360
Reynolds, Temp. 8

CORTLAND COUNTY.
Whitmore 2693 — Lamont 2555

DELAWARE COUNTY.
1. *Willis* 2569 — Welch 2099
2. *Decker* 2652 — Edgerton 1953

DUTCHESS COUNTY.
1. Hustis 2471 — *Mackin* 4464
Potter, Temp. 334
2. Traver 2823 — *Broas* 4298
Tabor, Temp. 427

ERIE COUNTY.
1. O'Brien 2713 — *Hanrahan* 3900
2. *Lawson* 3125 — Smith 2872
3. *Gallagher* 4182 — Sandrock 3108
4. Swinger 2267 — *Ransom* 2555
5. *Johnson* 3147 — Chaffee 2708

ESSEX COUNTY.
Calkins 3436 — Edgerly 3172

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
Badger 2000 — Cantwell 1862
Taylor, Temp. 136

FULTON AND HAMILTON.
Fay 3823 — Briggs 3449

GENESEE COUNTY.
Green 3205 — Tomlinson 2569

GREENE COUNTY.
Lockwood 3243 — *Barkley* 3807

HERKIMER COUNTY.
Miller 4692 — Hosch 4279
Countryman, T. 363

JEFFERSON COUNTY.
1. *Peck* 3108 — Smith 2655
2. *Yost* 3677 — Johnston 3075

KINGS COUNTY.
1. No nomination. — Connell 2240
Bradley, Ind. 2331
2. Carll 2873 — *Kennedy* 3314
3. Masters 1344 — *Coffee* 3383
Clare, Ind. 2218
4. Cline 3878 — *Talmage* 6058
5. *Burtis* 3875 — Thornton 3062
6. *Worth* 2928 — Maerts 2475
7. Short 2426 — *Colahan* 3575
8. Williams 3006 — *Silverman* 4238
9. Stinson 4840 — *McGroarty* 5915

LEWIS COUNTY.
Sylvester 2874 — *Merwin* 3156

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.
Morey 3850 — *Faulkner* 4159
Bingham, Temp. 174

MADISON COUNTY.
1. *Wellington* 2843 — Maxon 1454
2. Armour 2514 — *Berry* 2541

MONROE COUNTY.
1. Goss 2124 — *Cole* 2269
2. Stone 4551 — *Taylor* 5978
Roberts, Temp. 116
3. Tozier 2294 — *Rich* 2453
Randall, Temp. 139

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Stover 3497 — *Schenck* [illegible]
Bronson, Temp. 208

NEW-YORK COUNTY.
1. Burns 98 — *Muller* 3109
Madigan, Ind. 194 — Duffy, Ind. 1731
2. Zoller 280 — *Kirk* [illegible]
Wild, Ind. [illegible]
3. Reilly 290 — *Brogan* [illegible]
Slevin, Ind. [illegible]
4. Abbott 830 — *Reilly* [illegible]
5. Leake 1826 — *Bennett* [illegible]
Robinson, Ind. [illegible]
6. Sinzer 188 — *Campbell* [illegible]
Patten, Ind. [illegible]
7. *Seward* 2500 — Lane [illegible]
8. Smith 2141 — *Stauf* [illegible]
Theiss, Ind. 851 — Elterick, Ind. [illegible]
9. *Gedney* 3354 — Parker [illegible]
10. Strong 1763 — *Washner* [illegible]
Dinkel, Ind. [illegible]
11. *McAfee* 3373 — Buell [illegible]
Courtney, Ind. [illegible]
12. Archbold 1767 — *Keenan* [illegible]
Goebel, Ind. [illegible]
13. Blackie 2860 — *Beach* [illegible]
14. Hencken 818 — *Daly* [illegible]
Cozans, Ind. [illegible]
15. Murray 2613 — *Costigan* [illegible]
Hayburn, Ind. 62 — Killian, Ind. [illegible]
16. Holmes 1897 — *McGowan* 2062
[illegible], Ind. 1929

17. Berryman [illegible] — *Dessar* 3407
Greene, Ind. 108 — Plunkitt, Ind. 1874
18. Biglin 3042 — *Campbell* 3203
19. Kapff [illegible] — *[illegible]* 1629
Deering, Ind. 1364
20. *Hess* 4369 — Steward 3705
Reilly, Ind. 1964 — Reid, Ind. 22
21. Hawes 2505 — *Smith* 4053
Haslett, Ind. 991 — Wood 2128

NIAGARA COUNTY.
1. *Comstock* 2602 — Skeels 2480
Grosvenor, Temp. 114
2. *Bordwell* 2699 — Pierce 1944
Loughlin, Temp. 188

ONEIDA COUNTY.
1. Chadwick 3136 — *Sherman* 3391
Skule, Temp. 98
2. Boyle 2656 — *Ives* 2831
Purdy, Temp. 106
3. Cromwell 2338 — *Lewis* 2784
Longland, Temp. 145
4. *Lillybridge* 2895 — Weed 2370
Clark, Temp. 129

ONONDAGA COUNTY.
1. *Alvord* 3896 — Norton 2708
White, Temp. 354
2. *Barrow* 3771 — Britton 2254
Sutton, Temp. 126
3. *Tremain* 3580 — Simon 3449
Sherwood 122

ONTARIO COUNTY.
1. Miller 1959 — *Hammond* 2637
2. *Lincoln* 2222 — Maxfield 2212

ORANGE COUNTY.
1. Halsey 2960 — *Miller* 3277
Coldwell, Temp. 685
2. Harring 3905 — *Friend* 4390

ORLEANS COUNTY.
Wetherbee 3261 — Timmermann 2583

OSWEGO COUNTY.
1. Ames 2322 — *Page* 2698
2. Howe 1952 — *Johnson* 2922
3. *Daggett* 2471 — White 1511

OTSEGO COUNTY.
1. Brown 2615 — *Ely* 3021
2. Barnes 2922 — *Cooke* 2940

PUTNAM COUNTY.
Fish 1513 — *Christopher* 1676

QUEENS COUNTY.
1. *Prince* 2891 — Townsend 2120
2. Rowland 2438 — *Oakley* 3496

RENSSELAER COUNTY.
1. Egolf 3625 — *Cleary* 5135
2. *Taylor* 3053 — Peebles 2317
3. Boyce 2953 — *Whitbeck* 3243

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Cunliffe 2072 — *Stephens* 2989

ROCKLAND COUNTY.
Allison 1922 — *Brown* 2580

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.
1. *Pope* 3196 — Hasbrouck 1436
2. *Hepburn* 2931 — Conkey 1410
3. *Sanford* 2661 — Bailey 1040

SARATOGA COUNTY.
1. *West* 3150 — Knapp 2450
2. *Houghton* 3193 — Pease 2224

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.
Stanford 2022 — *Benedict* 2878

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.
Fethers 2690 — *Roscoe* 4576

SCHUYLER COUNTY.
Gregory 1907 — *Fish* 2513
Hillerman, Temp. 245

SENECA COUNTY.
Allen 2823 — *Hogan* 2958

STEUBEN COUNTY.
1. Schley 2638 — *Shattuck* 3286
Bryan, Temp. 165
2. Shepard 3732 — *Pierson* 4544
Dudley, Temp. 506

SUFFOLK COUNTY.
Petty 3715 — Jennings 3304
Edwards, Temp. 298

SULLIVAN COUNTY.
Johnson 2268 — *Wenzel* 3678

TIOGA COUNTY.
Bishop 3427 — Cable 3314
Clinton, Temp. 165

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
Bostwick 3380 — *Schuyler* 3409
Palmer, Temp. 241

ULSTER COUNTY.
1. Stone 2382 — *Fream* 2955
2. Hasbrouck 2118 — *Wurts* 2626
Smith, Temp. 227
3. Russell 1663 — *Krack* 2308
Lounsberry, Tem. 258

WARREN COUNTY.
Johnson 2244 — *Griffin* 4490

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
1. *Law* 2867 — Shannon 2174
2. Tefft 2868 — *Davis* 2635

WAYNE COUNTY.
1. *Clark* 2732 — Conklin 2631
2. *Russell* 2275 — Westfall 1508

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
1. Bell 2892 — *Shiel* 4230
Tremper, Temp. 158
2. Davenport 2632 — *Schieffelin* 3941
Van Cott, Temp. 105
3. *Husted* 3421 — Hoag 2977
Underhill, Temp. 129

WYOMING COUNTY.
Tewksbury 3120 — Hopkins 2612

YATES COUNTY.
Struble 2013 — Spencer 2003
Bunnell, Temp. 289

Republicans, 53.
Democrats, 75.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Following is the complete official vote, by counties, for members of Congress, showing that New-York's delegation in the Forty-fourth Congress will be composed of fifteen Republicans, one Independent Republican, and seventeen Democrats:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	French, Rep.	Metcalfe, Dem.	Temp.
Suffolk	3854	3197	199
Richmond	2032	3083	....
Queens	4608	6116	81
Total	10494	12396	280

Democratic plurality, 1902.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Wood.	Schumaker.	
Part of Kings	6652	15123	

Democratic majority, 8471.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ostrander.	Chittenden.	
Part of Kings	8996	14539	....

Indep't Rep. majority, 5543.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Bennett.	Bliss.	
Part of Kings	7862	12439	....

Democratic majority, 4577.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Earle.	Meade.	Hogan.
Part of New-York	41	9199	9024

Democratic plurality, 175.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Campbell.	Cox.	
Part of New-York	3428	13762	....

Democratic majority, 10334.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Spencer.	Ely.	
Part of New-York	6418	7689	....

Democratic majority, 1271.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Lawson.	Ward.	
Part of New-York	9232	10113	....

Democratic majority, 881.

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Newton.	Hardy.	Wood
Part of New-York	2131	6428	8763

Democratic plurality, 2335.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	O'Brien.	Hewitt.	
Part of New-York	8083	9503	....

Democratic majority, 1420.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Bailey.	Willis.	
Part of New-York	8036	10354	....

Democratic majority, 2318.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

	Wight.	Odell.	Van Cott.
Westchester	8391	12082	285

Democratic plurality, 3691.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Beale.	Whitehouse.	Farrington.
Columbia	4504	5711	....
Dutchess	5417	8759	713
Putnam	1422	1711	....
Total	11343	16181	713

Democratic plurality, 4838.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Everett.	Beebe.	
Orange	7373	7872	....
Rockland	1831	2641	....
Sullivan	2025	4005	....
Total	11229	14518	....

Democratic majority, 3289.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Stebbins.	Bagley.	
Greene	3051	4010	....
Schoharie	2880	4465	....
Ulster	6719	7736	....
Total	12650	16211	....

Democratic majority, 3561.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Adams, Rep.	Perry, Ind. Dem.	Quinn, Dem.
Albany	12626	6108	9903

Republican plurality, 2723.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Townsend, Rep.	Hughes, Dem.	Temp.
Rensselaer	10197	10403	59
Washington	5248	4528	....
	15445	14931	59

Republican plurality, 514.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Williams.	Waldo.	
Clinton	5751	2514	....
Essex	3216	3380	....
Warren	2284	2442	....
Total	11251	8336	....

Republican majority, 2915.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Wheeler.	Sawyer.	
Franklin	3035	1861	....
St. Lawrence	9288	3692	....
Total	12323	5553	....

Republican majority, 6770.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Hathorn.	Sanders.	
Fulton	3498	2296	....
Hamilton	264	385	....
Montgomery	3708	4218	....
Saratoga	6548	4660	....
Schenectady	1915	2994	....
Total	15933	15183	....

Republican majority, 750.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Miller.	Allaben.	Carpenter.
Chenango	5069	4173	...
Delaware	4912	4345	...
Otsego	5593	5913	210
Total	15574	14431	210

Republican plurality, 1143.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Bagley.	Graves.	
Herkimer	4774	4407	....
Jefferson	6871	5608	....
Lewis	2744	3240	....
Total	14389	13255	

Republican majority, 1134.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Roberts.	Lord.	Sutton.
Oneida	10496	11820	380

Democratic plurality, 1324.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Baker.	Warner.	Temp.
Madison	5323	3944	92
Oswego	6796	7165	....
Total	12119	11109	92

Republican plurality, 1010.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Leavenworth.	Comstock.	Mills.
Cortland	2951	2224	9
Onondaga	11998	8934	296
Total	14949	11158	305

Republican plurality, 3791.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	MacDougall.	Wilson.	Osborn.
Cayuga	5897	4723	842
Seneca	2561	3111	....
Wayne	4975	4023	78
Total	13433	11857	920

Republican plurality, 1576.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Lapham.	Pierpont.	Ayres.
Livingston	4229	3759	186
Ontario	4465	4417	402
Yates	2120	1594	575
Total	10814	9770	1163

Republican plurality, 1044.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Platt.	Jones.	Cook.
Broome	4681	4445	151
Schuyler	2048	2187	371
Tioga	3651	3061	160
Tompkins	3386	3320	275
Total	13766	13013	957

Republican plurality, 753.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Hakes.	Walker.	
Allegany	4582	3838	....
Chemung	3313	4549	....
Steuben	6253	8633	....
Total	14148	17020	....

Democratic majority, 2872.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

	Davy.	Angle.	Hopkins.
Monroe	9733	10004	315
Orleans	3037	2518	360
Total	12770	12522	675

Republican plurality, 248.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Hoskins.	Buck.	
Genesee	3155	2628	....
Niagara	4760	4474	....
Wyoming	3408	2295	....
Total	11323	9397	....

Republican majority, 1926.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Bass.	Nichols.	
Erie	15967	14969	

Republican majority, 998.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Sessions.	Allen.	
Chautauqua	5742	7312	....
Cattaraugus	4717	4990	....
Total	10459	12302	....

Democratic majority, 1843.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Following is the official vote of Pennsylvania for members of Congress at the late election. The names of the successful candidates are marked with a *:

Dist.	Candidate.	Vote.	Maj.
1—	*Chapman Freeman, Rep.	9,637	†1,667R
	Thomas B. Florence, Dem.	7,970	
	David Branson, Ind. Rep.	2,370	
2—	*Charles O'Neill, Rep.	11,692	2,032R
	Benjamin Rush, Dem.	9,660	
3—	David F. Houston, Rep.	7,060	
	*Samuel J. Randall, Dem.	9,703	2,624D
	Scattering	19	
4—	*William D. Kelley, Rep.	12,436	3,387R
	William V. McGrath, Dem.	9,049	
5—	Alfred C. Harmer, Rep.	9,095	
	Leonard Myers, Rep.	7,579	
	*John Robbins, Dem.	10,228	†1,133D
6—	*Washington Townsend, Rep.	9,485	2,569R
	J. Larkin Forwood, Dem.	6,916	
7—	*Alan Wood, Jr., Rep.	12,630	970R
	Ephraim L. Acker, Dem.	11,432	
	H. A. Hunsicker, Temp.	223	
	Scattering	5	
8—	Charles B. McKnight, Rep.	5,339	
	*Hiester Clymer, Dem.	10,358	5,019D
9—	*A. Herr Smith, Rep.	10,505	4,285R
	William Patton, Dem.	6,220	
10—	William H. Blumer, Rep.	644	
	*William Mutchler, Dem.	13,739	7,550D
	Samuel V. B. Kachline, Ind. D.	5,538	
	"No nomination" (Rep. votes in Lehigh County)	1,142	
11—	Alexander W. Butler, Rep.	5,846	
	*Frank D. Collins, Dem.	12,937	6,985D
	Scattering	106	
12—	*Winthrop W. Ketchum, Rep.	7,392	227R
	Hendrick B. Wright, Dem.	7,165	
13—	Theodore Garretson, Rep.	8,056	
	*James B. Reilly, Dem.	8,600	400D
	William M. Randall, Ind. Dem.	144	
14—	*John B. Packer, Rep.	12,528	2,855R
	William M. Breslin, Dem.	9,673	
15—	Bartholomew Laporte, Rep.	12,046	
	*Joseph Powell, Dem.	12,167	121D
16—	*Sobieski Ross, Rep.	10,660	1,329R
	Henry W. Earley, Dem.	9,331	
17—	Samuel S. Blair, Rep.	10,580	
	*John Reilly, Dem.	11,727	1,147D
18—	Langhorne Wister, Rep.	11,781	
	*William S. Stenger, Dem.	12,804	1,023D
19—	Hiram S. McNair, Rep.	7,230	
	William McConkey, Rep.	2,984	
	*Levi Maish, Dem.	14,534	4,320D
20—	C. T. Alexander, Ind. Dem.	8,677	
	*Louis A. Mackey, Dem.	12,140	3,563D
21—	Andrew Stewart, Jr., Rep.	8,854	
	*Jacob Turney, Dem.	12,065	3,211D
22—	James S. Negley, Rep.	7,777	
	*James H. Hopkins, Dem.	10,091	2,101D
	Thomas Howard, Ind. Rep.	213	
23—	Thomas M. Bayne, Rep.	4,996	
	*Alexander G. Cochran, Dem.	5,256	†260D
	Samuel A. Purviance, Ind. Rep.	2,003	
24—	*John W. Wallace, Rep.	9,347	809R
	George W. Miller, Dem.	8,538	
25—	Harry White, Rep.	11,109	
	*George A. Jenks, Dem.	11,627	518D
26—	J. G. White, Rep.	12,738	
	*James Sheakley, Dem.	12,821	83D
27—	Carlton B. Curtis, Rep.	10,374	
	*A. G. Egbert, Dem.	10,385	11D

†Plurality only.

ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following is the complete official vote of Illinois for members of Congress at the election held Nov. 3:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	Smith	9803	Caulfield	10211
2.	Ward	9181	Harrison	9189
3.	Farwell	8177	Le Moyne	7091
4.	Hurlbut	9358	Farnworth	8230
5.	Burchard	9232	Pinckney	7013
6.	Henderson	9390	Elliott	6299
7.	Corwin	7905	Campbell	10308
8.	Fort	8756	Bayne	7463
9.	Whiting	9517	Ross	9270
10.	Ritchie	8825	Bagby	9784
11.	Beatty	7429	Wilke	11489
12.	Simpson	9027	Springer	10623
13.	McNulta	9903	Stephens	11135
14.	Cannon	11244	Picknell	10683
15.	Wilkins	10789	Eden	12044
16.	Martin	7932	Sparks	8723
			Henry, Ind.	4093
17.	Rinaker	8438	Morrison	13088
18.	Clements	9285	Hartzell	11614
19.	Raum	5486	Marshall	7556
			Anderson, Ind.	8293

CONCERT AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

An enjoyable musical entertainment was given last evening in the South Baptist Church, in West 25th street, by the "Ariel Quartette," assisted by the following artists: Messrs. Edward and Charles Mollenhauer, and C. Bent and Misses Susie Walsh, Hattie Gillett, and E. T. Pertain. Mr. Newman Marshman presided at the organ, and acted as musical director. This entertainment is only one of a series to be given periodically during the months of November and December, the whole to close with a grand Christmas concert by the Sunday-school.

A SMUGGLER COMMITTED.

George Brems was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, charged with having attempted to smuggle 126 silver watches, 127 gold watches, and four imitation gold watches. He was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION

JUDGE FANCHER ON A POINT OF MARINE INSURANCE LAW.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFFS IN BECKER AGAINST THE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY—PARTICULAR AVERAGES MUST INCLUDE EXPENSES DIRECTLY CONSEQUENT TO THE PERIL INSURED AGAINST.

Judge Fancher, of the Court of Arbitration, has rendered the following opinion in the case of H. Becker & Co. against the General Insurance Company of Dresden:

This case presents a disputed question in the law of marine insurance. It is, whether in a risk on the portion of a cargo consisting of grain, specified in the policy to be free from particular average to ten per cent., the expenses occasioned by the peril and by a sale of the damaged part of the grain at an intermediate port should be excluded in the adjustment of the amount of the particular average to determine whether it is raised above the required per cent. that makes the underwriter liable for the whole loss. Different views of this question have been expressed by writers on maritime law, different rules have prevailed in various ports, and in some places the question has been set at rest by an express stipulation in the form of the policy. No such provision exists in the policy in this case. The facts are not in dispute; they have been mutually conceded by the respective parties.

The steam-ship Herder sailed from Hamburg, bound for the Port of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1874. She had on board 2,691 bags of barley belonging to H. Becker & Co., covering which the General Insurance Company, of Dresden, Saxony, had issued, at their agency in New-York, a policy for $18,028, gold, whereby Becker & Co. were insured on the barley, "subject to ten per cent. particular average," against perils of the seas and other adventures, losses, and misfortunes, according to the usual form of a marine insurance policy.

While pursuing the voyage the Herder became disabled from perils of the sea, and entered the port of Glasgow in distress, with her cargo more or less damaged. A part of the barley, consisting of 2,187 bags, was there reshipped for New-York on the steamers Ethiopia and Victoria, and which the plaintiffs in due time received. The residue of the grain was sold in Glasgow.

It is conceded that the sale was justifiable on account of the sea damage to the barley. The quantity thus sold was 504 bags, weighing 102,757 pounds, which yielded, in currency, $2,097 93, subject, however, to expenses amounting to $546 33, which the parties to the arbitration have termed "general average expenses." The insured value of the grain sold at Glasgow is $3,430 43, gold.

It is conceded that the expression in the policy, "subject to ten per cent. part. av.," means free from average unless the particular average exceed ten per cent.

In other words, the owner's particular average must rise above ten per cent. of the insured value of the grain before the underwriters can be called upon to respond under the policy. The plaintiffs claim that such loss has risen to the required amount. The defendants assert the contrary.

As the insured value of the grain is fixed by the policy at $18,028, if the owners' particular average does not exceed $1,802 80 they must bear the loss themselves; if it does exceed that sum, it must be borne by the insurance company.

It is shown that the insurance company has, since the loss was ascertained, offered to pay to the adjuster in New-York the $546 33, the so-called "general average expenses;" and it is contended on the part of the company that when such expenses are paid, the proceeds of the sale of the damaged barley, amounting to $2,097 93, to be received by the owners, will reduce their loss below the specified average of ten per cent. If the proceeds of sale are subject to the $546 33, and that sum be deducted therefrom, the remainder, being subtracted from the $3,430 43, which is the insured value, would show the loss to be an amount exceeding the excepted ten per cent. For this method of adjustment Becker & Co. contend. In other words, they insist that to determine the amount of the particular average, the net proceeds of the sale of the damaged grain are to be credited and deducted from its insured value, and not the gross proceeds, irrespective of the expenses.

The insurance company contend that when they have paid the expenses, such gross proceeds will actually be received by the owners, and therefore they should credit the whole amount.

It was contended for the underwriters that the transfer of proceeds from the owners to the underwriters can be made only where there has been an abandonment, or a claim for a technical total loss under a policy which would allow such a claim.

There is no doubt of the correctness of that proposition. It is said in Stevens and Benecke, (Boston edition of 1833,) page 359, that when goods are sold at a place short of their destination on account of the voyage being lost, and there is no abandonment, the underwriter has only to pay the salvage and other incidental charges, but he has nothing to do with either the loss or the profit on the undamaged goods. Consequently, if such goods are sea-damaged, and this circumstance is not a ground of abandonment, the particular average must be adjusted in the same manner as if the goods had reached their port of destination. So, in Phillips on Insurance, section 1,480, it is remarked: "In a salvage loss there is no transfer of the salvage to the underwriters as by abandonment in total loss. The salvage belongs to the assured, and he credits the amount of it to the underwriter in the adjustment." In the case of Sale vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company, 3 Robt., 602, where it appeared the vessel was wrecked, and part of the cargo had been sold near the wreck, and the residue delivered, unidentified, the court held that the proportion of the proceeds of sale of the unidentified property belong to the assured and not to the insurance company, and that such transfer could only be made by abandonment.

The principles thus enunciated make it clear that the loss in question was a salvage loss and that the owners are entitled to receive the proceeds of the sale of the barley sold in Glasgow, which, when received, they must credit in the adjustment with the insurance company.

But when so much is asserted it is still a question under the defendants' policy whether the loss of the owners exceeds the excepted ten per cent.

By the terms of the policy touching the adventures and perils which the assurers agreed to bear, "they are of the seas, jettisons," &c.; "and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said goods and merchandises, or any part thereof." This liability, however, is limited, if the perils insured against do not occasion a particular average or partial loss to the owners of ten per cent.

The owners have cited the case of Moses vs. The Columbia Insurance Company, 6 John, 219. I do not think the principle of that case is applicable to the case under consideration. That was an insurance on 300 barrels of flour from New-York to London. During the voyage it became necessary for the preservation of the ship to throw overboard a part of the cargo, among which were 123 barrels of the flour. Thirty barrels more were so damaged that it became necessary to sell them at Norfolk, into which port the ship went from necessity. The flour lost by the jettison and that sold, deducting the net proceeds of the quantity sold, amounted to less than a moiety of the prime cost of the whole 300 barrels. The ship afterward arrived in London and delivered the residue of the flour, being 147 barrels. The owners abandoned and claimed to recover for a total loss. The Supreme Court of New-York held that the contract was not that there shall be a delivery at London of a part of the property insured, and so much money as will be equal to a moiety in value of the 300 barrels; the insurer undertook that the whole of the article insured should arrive at the port of destination. The insured recovered as for a total loss, and the court held that the proceeds of the 30 barrels sold passed by the abandonment to the insurers.

But here there has been no loss of a moiety of the grain insured, and there can be consequently no abandonment. More than half of the barley was delivered at the port of destination. The loss is a salvage loss, and not a total loss by abandonment.

The question recurs whether there has been a particular average or partial loss above ten per cent. The insured value of the grain sold at Glasgow is $3,430 43, gold.

The proceeds of sale, irrespective of the lien of expenses, are $2,097 93, which, reduced to gold value, amount to $1,873 15, leaving a loss of $1,557 28, gold. That is not equal to the ten per cent., which is $1,802 85, but falls short by $245 52 of the required average. But if the lien for expenses be deducted from the proceeds of sale, the loss is more than the required average. What have in this case been called the "general average charges" respecting the 504 bags of barley sold at Glasgow, amount to $546 33. Can they or any part thereof be included in making up the loss? The insurance company assert they are ready to pay these charges to the adjuster in New-York. But they constitute a lien on the proceeds of the damaged grain, and must they not, in estimating the particular average, be deducted from such proceeds? The owners are entitled to no more than the net proceeds, and can get no more from the consignees. Phillips, in his work on insurance, says: "Expense incurred on the cargo or any part of it in direct consequence of a peril insured against is particular average on the same." He further remarks: "In case of a salvage loss—that is, in one where the insured damaged goods are sold at an intermediate port, for the benefit of the assured and his underwriter, the adjustment is precisely the same in respect of those goods as it is in a total loss. The voyage is broken up in respect of those goods, and the underwriter is liable to pay the assured the amount at which they are insured, whether under an open or valued policy, and the salvage—that is, the net proceeds of the goods, subject to all necessary charges, are to be credited to the underwriter."

Martin, in his Compendium, p. 119, says: "The warranty is from an average and not from sea damage; and an average has always been made up with the extra charges. They form a part of the indemnification which the assured always receives from the underwriters, and it is in reference to an average thus imposed that he engages to exempt the underwriter if it do not amount to a specified per cent." When the sale is made for the purpose of measuring sea-damage, the charges and expenses of the sale by auction, brokerage, commission, &c., are considered as necessary charges, and are to be added by the adjuster to the amount of the loss, and the whole apportioned upon the insurers [2 Parsons on Mar. Ins. 411, Muis vs. Unit. Ins. Co., 1 Caines, 54]. The loss in such case is adjusted as a loss with salvage. That is, the amount of loss is the difference between the insured value of the goods, and the proceeds of the sales, and from these proceeds are deducted the charges and whatever freight may be due upon the goods. It would seem to be a just principle that if goods be sea-damaged, and expenses are incurred in direct consequence of that peril, they are in the nature of a loss. Some writers maintain that because they are a consequence of the loss, they are not a part of it. To which it has been well answered: "As indemnity is the great principle of insurance, there is no reason why the charges which are necessarily incurred before the damage can be ascertained should not form part of the average." In Stevens & Beneck, page 403, it is remarked, in reference to the answer just quoted: "If this be admitted, then there is no further question."

Under the inquiry, whether the expenses of surveys, certificates, protests, and of the adjustment of the loss are to be included in determining whether a loss comes within any exception, Phillips, in section 1,791, quotes with approbation the ordinance of Hamburg, by which "the insurer is obliged to pay a particular average of the same amount to three per cent. after the commission of the despachent of averages is deducted." He questions the language of Martin, which asserts that an average is always made up with the extra charges; that they form a part of the indemnification which the assured always receives from the underwriters, and it is in reference to an average thus imposed that he engages to exempt the underwriter if it do not amount to the stipulated per cent. While this doctrine is not assented to by Phillips, he adduces only an insufficient reason against it; to wit: that the owner, if not insured, would incur no expenses, and, therefore, they would be useless, except the owner intends to make, or defend himself against, some claim. The question is not what the owner would do had he no insurance, but what is his particular loss from the peril against which he is insured, and whether what is a necessary concomitant or consequence of the peril is not included in the loss?

It has been decided by Mr. Justice Story, in the case of the ship Paragon, which collided with another in the Elbe, that the direct damage to the subject insured is to be added to the contribution assessed upon it in the apportionment for the collision to make up the rate per cent. specified in the exception. [Peters vs. Warren Insurance Company, 1 Story R., 463, S. C. 14, Peters' Rep., 99.] He held that the loss by the collision was an entirety, and the whole loss assessed upon and payable by the Paragon was a direct damage or partial loss occasioned by the collision, and the items are not to be separated.

Such a contribution would, in technical parlance, be called "general average." If it can be added to direct damage to make up the per cent. specified in the exception, why should not the expenses, which are the direct consequence of the peril insured against, be added to make up the particular average? Phillips refers to a case in 4 Mass. R., p. 458, on which he founds the appropriate remark that "the practice appears to have been not to add together the general and particular average to make amount exceeding the excepted rate," though in a note in the same connection he says: "In Amsterdam and Antwerp the practice is to include both general and particular average. In Enc. Brit., vol. 12, p. 433, treating of particular average on goods, it is said the insurer receives the rate of deterioration on the value insured, with the addition of the extra charges specially occasioned by the damage. There are, doubtless, certain amounts which are apportioned in general average to the cargo, and others apportioned to the ship or to the freight, which cannot be added together and carried to the account of particular average to make up the per cent. of the exception. Such are the particular charges referred to by Arnold, page 479, and by Stevens and Benecke, page 425, where it is said: "The term particular average, as understood at Lloyd's, does not comprise the particular charges or the expenses incurred for saving or preserving the cargo, or freight, such as warehouse rent at an intermediate port, which is considered a particular charge on the cargo, and expenses of reloading, which is made a particular charge on the freight. These charges are paid by the underwriter independent of the particular average. Hence it is clear that they cannot be added to the particular average for the purpose of ascertaining whether this amounts to five or three per cent." Any one can perceive this principle to be just. "For the same reason," says the same work, "general and particular average cannot be added to make the underwriter liable if they jointly amount to the required per cent." This also may be conceded. This paragraph is quoted by Dixon in his *Law of Shipping*, page 535; but in the next section but one is the following section: "May the expenses of surveys, certificates, and protests be included in determining whether a loss comes within the exception? It appears they may, though many differ on this point; and, to put this question at rest, some policies provide that the underwriters shall not be liable for particular average, unless it amounts to the percentage stipulated in the exception," exclusive of the expenses incurred, "for the purpose of proving the loss." It would seem that under a policy where no such provision is attached to the exception, the particular average should be made up with the necessary expenses which are the direct consequence of the peril insured against; for it is only in such mode that the actual loss can be ascertained. It was conceded in this case that the $546 33 constitute a claim by the consignees, and are a lien on the proceeds of sale of the damaged grain. It was also shown that such sum is the apportionment on those proceeds of the expenses occasioned by the peril insured against; and they are comprised in the following items: Adjusters' charges, wages and provisions of crew at Glasgow, damage to bags by extra handling, allowance for pumping to save cargo, insurance on barley at Glasgow, assorting and tallying barley, services in distributing and forwarding, lighterage, extra freight, supervising discharge, recondition and sale in Glasgow, surveyor's fees, surveying the damaged grain. These are not like the "costs of suit," unconnected with the peril, but they are charges which are the direct consequence of the peril; they reduce the proceeds of sale of the damaged grain, and are a lien on the proceeds. When the lien is discharged, the net proceeds are not sufficient to reduce the owner's loss to an amount within the ten per cent. I think the consignees of the cargo have the right to deduct the $546 33 from the proceeds received from the sale of the damaged grain, and to pay over only the residue to the owners. Such amount will then be reduced to a gold standard, and deducted from the insured value of the grain sold; and for the residue of such insured value, the underwriters are liable to the owners. It would be a solecism to say that because the underwriters are willing to pay a portion of the loss, to wit, the expenses, therefore the loss, except as correspondingly reduced, never occurred. If they are liable for anything under their policy, it is because the loss exceeds the specified average, and their liability for the whole loss cannot be avoided by payment of part of it.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 79, 20, 191, 192, 80, 43, 37, 74, 41.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
2600—Eddy vs. Waller.
1388—Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
1704—Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3610—Straug vs. The Mayor, &c.
835—Poillon vs. Luling.
2558—Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.
2630—Herrlich vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2622—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.
2652—Brown vs. Peters et al.
2101½—Dike, assignee, &c., vs. National Ice Co.
2758—Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.
2152—McMahon, admin'x, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1990—DeWitt et al., ex'rs, vs. Keleman.
594½—Cohn vs. Pinski.
2352—McCormick vs. Boyle
638—Watterman vs. Lyon
2482—Bliven et al. vs. Malloy.
1984—Hawes vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.
4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1943—Norman et al. vs. Degnan et al.
483—Farrar Coal Company vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1821—De Kuhn vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
1831—De Kuhn vs. Pennsylvania Central R. R. Co.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
3603—Stepanie Du Val De Beaulieu vs. Joseph Stupp, (otherwise Carl Vogt.)
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4103—Fallon (No. 2) vs. The Mayor, &c.
4065—Kuse, Administrator, et al. vs. N. Y. & N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
3782—Cole vs. The Mayor, &c.
3659—Dutchess County Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Hachfield et al.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4375—Basso vs. Levy et al.
1747—Covert vs. Berrian, Executor, &c.
427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1961—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Van Orden.
3887—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
673½—Miller vs. Moller et al.
2075—Beers et al. vs. Stratton.
2077—Eager et al. vs. Pray et al.
2079—Ellison et al. vs. Sefer.
2083—Thomas et al. vs. Whitner.
2085—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania Steam-boat Company.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
55—Morange vs. Lent.
72—Gray vs. Green, &c.
80—Sucek vs. Wies, &c.
102—Bryan vs. Comstock.
116—Havens vs. Sotten.
118—Allen vs. Overton.
120—Citizens' Nat. Bank of Waterbury, vs. Hamill.
137—Hunt, &c., vs. Chapman, &c.
139—Brilley vs. Clark, &c.
161—Sterns vs. Goepp, &c.
166—Penfield, &c., vs. James, &c.
168—Carroll, &c., vs. Carroll, &c.
178—Booth vs. Stokes.
186—Plants Manufacturing Co. vs. Hibernia Ins. Co., of Ohio.
190—Newman vs. Martin.
193—Elliott vs. Wilson, &c.
197—Hendricks vs. Ingersoll.
201—Whitmore vs. Green.
210—Webster vs. Rackett, &c.
213—Brennen vs. Goodstein.
214—Levisor vs. Spaulding.
217—Oppenheimer vs. Von Biela, &c.
218—Richter vs. Wise.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1122—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
972—Hagewell vs. Coursen.
1489—Keys vs. The Mayor, &c.
1226—Green vs. Rice.
724—Bull's Head Bank vs. Chamberlain.
726—Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.
730—Bull's Head Bank vs. Barhyte et al.
680—Isaac vs. New-York Plaster Works.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.
710—Leopold vs. Haeger.
738—Bull's Head Bank vs. Harrison et al.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
552—Heironymus vs. Petrie et al.
732—Simon vs. Manufacturers' & Builders' Fire Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2228—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
716½—Dover vs. Handren.
397½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.
911—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
494½—Devlin vs. Castelio.
1157—Wood vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
575—The M. F. & M. Ins. Co. Prov. vs. Rader.
225—Detsby vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.
195—Kehr vs. O'Brien.
1622—Caffe vs. Bariach.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devas.
1298—Nat'l Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.
1249—Nat'l Butchers' & Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
165—Pond vs. Van Order.
47—Louis and Frederick Nauman vs. Ryan.
139—Dawes vs. Aaron.
158—O'Conner vs. Yates.
159—Reisig vs. Monahan.
161—Kennedy vs. Hough.
162—Sheahan vs. Glynn.
163—Day vs. Pitts, (No. 1.)
164—Day vs. Pitts, (No. 2.)
166—Kaiser et al. vs. Richardson.
167—Polhamus vs. Bogart.
169—Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
170—Holler vs. Ahrens.
171—Sampson vs. Alexandre et al.
149—Hoffman vs. Gallagher
184—Krass vs. Lazarus.
185—Feuchtwager vs. Hart.
172—Crane vs. Hutson.
173—Weir vs. Levy.
174—Baxter et al. vs. West.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1785—Welch vs. Brown.
1271—Naylor vs. Sickel.
605—Brown vs. Hill et al.
659—Myers vs. Croppy.
661—Dirkes vs. Rose.
662—Ernever et al. vs. Witherbee.
663—Woodbury vs. Ping et al.
664—Solomon et al. vs. Partington.
665—Ganse et al. vs. McClave et al.
667—Powell vs. Sollner.
668—Gill et al. vs. Brennan.
669—Weil vs. Kennick et al.
670—Knapp vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
671—Lord et al. vs. Bedle.
674—Smith vs. Hamburger et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
536—Koehler vs. Wright.
192—Brower vs. Smith.
526—Marquilisa vs. Lowry.
531—Maner vs. Meyer.
1037½—Williams vs. Sackett.
1381—Robinson vs. Combs.
1567—Easton et al. vs. Bain et al.
1865—Hogan vs. Crocker, Jr.
1736—Warzaner vs. Lippe.
652—Reynolds et al. vs. Whiting et al.
653—Hugart vs. Brennan.
654—Brady vs. Plattner.
656—Coughlin vs. Barker.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hitzel.
1812—Wilbur vs. Sage, Jr.

MARINE COURT—PART III.
Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1531—Kelty et al. vs. Hernstein.
679—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1655—Ahrens vs. Core.
1723—Grant vs. The Mayor, &c.
1724—Watcher vs. The Mayor, &c.
499—Campbell vs. Brown et al.
503—Herzog et al. vs. Aufrishtig.
1691—Otto vs. Lowenstein et al.
1337—Bearup et al. vs. Wotton et al.
523—Kahn vs. Mayer et al.
1590—Chatfield et al. vs. Hopkins et al.
1694—Ross vs. Plass et al.
1570—Bank of North America vs. Riker et al.
1825—Same vs. Same.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Held by Barrett, J.

Sigismund Schwab, violation of the Excise laws.
John Gillen, manslaughter.
Louis Auzat, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Martin Godfrey, mayhem.
Patrick Dobbins, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Brunell, cruelty to animals.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
By Judge Lawrence.

Ryckman vs. Ryckman; order granted denying motion to settle issues.

Ryckman vs. Ryckman; the case was decided five days ago, and notice to that effect was placed on the bulletin.

Brown vs. Fry; the papers in this case have been in the possession of the officer attending at Chambers since they were submitted several days ago, in order that an explanation required from the plaintiff's attorney could be received. When that explanation is given the order can be executed.

Garrison vs. Green, Controller; order granted.
Geary vs. Brady et al.; granted.
In the matter of Phillip Cantten; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Martin vs. Beekman; granted.
Rogers vs. Center. Memorandum.
Stewart vs. Richards; denied.
Russell vs. McLain; reference ordered.
Wall vs. Schmale; motion denied. See memorandum.
Listman vs. Blaut; undertaking approved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Otto vs. Hughes et al. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Larremore.

Stillman vs. Smith. Applications granted.
Hallis vs. Smith. Applications granted.
In the matter of Ellingwood. Report confirmed, and decree ordered.
Hallage vs. Garcia. Reference ordered to take proof of facts and report.
In the matter of Thompson. See memorandum.
Spahn vs. Dale. Motion denied.
Yalde vs. Ludury. Application for injunction and Receiver denied without prejudice to a renewal of thereof on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
By Judge Larremore.

Herring vs. Mortimer, Jr. Decree ordered for plaintiff. See memorandum with Clerk.

By Judge Loew.

Haigh vs. Haigh; let counsel for the respective parties appear before me on the 21st inst. at 10:30 o'clock.
James vs. Burchell. See opinion with Clerk.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

No. 5.—Phoebe Deas, appellant, vs. Townsend Wardell et al., respondents; argument resumed and closed by Charles Matthews, of counsel for appellant, and Erastus Moore for respondent.

No. 34.—Caroline A. Cushman et al., respondents, vs. David M. Harton, executor, &c., et al., appellants; submitted.

No. 76.—David P. Fitzgerald, respondent, vs. Edward D. Valentine, appellant; on motion of counsel for respondent judgment affirmed by default.

No. 78.—Erastus G. Graver, respondent, vs. Edmund P. Wait, appellant; submitted.

No. 81.—James M. Ricketts et al., appellants, vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, respondents; papers submitted for appellant and argued by counsel for respondents.

No. 13.—Augustus W. Doll, appellant, vs. William P. Earle et al., executors, &c., respondents.—Argued by A. J. Parker, of counsel for appellant, and B. F. Lee for respondents.

No. 77.—The National Life Insurance Company of the United States, appellant, vs. S. Judson Jones et al., respondents.—Argued by H. R. Selden, of counsel for appellant, and H. L. Comstock, for respondents; case still on.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned till Thursday, Nov. 19, at 10 A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 64.—*Vannevar et al. vs. Bryant.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.—This was an action to recover damages suffered by the defendant in error while a passenger on the vessel of the plaintiffs in which there was a recovery of $8,000. After exceptions taken had been overruled, and motion for a new trial had been denied, two of the plaintiffs in error, residing in Maine, moved for the transfer of the cause to the Federal Court. The motion was denied as too late, and that ruling is assigned as error, and it is said that as the construction of the act of Congress was drawn in question, and the decision was against the claim, this court will re-examine the case.

R. M. Morse for plaintiffs; C. R. Train for defendant.

No. 65.—*Porcels vs. Johnson and wife.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—This was an action to recover the dower interest of the wife in lands covered by a patent granted to her first husband for military services, the patent having issued prior to her marriage with the patentee. The State courts decided that the dower interest was recoverable, and the judgment was accordingly. The questions are here whether the decision of the State court on the right of dower, it being a question of a local nature, is not final; whether, if not, the husband was not so seized as to give the wife right of dower under the act of Congress of May, 1836; and whether the wife has not dower by estoppel of appellant, he claiming through the deceased husband.

Benjamin Ellison, Harrington, and Cover for plaintiff in error; Carpenter & Barrow for defendant.

No. 24.—*Ambler vs. Whipple et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This action is founded upon a contract of partnership, embracing an assignment of letters patent to land in trust, and upon the inchoate rights of the appellant in an invention for improvement in gas generators, and for an injunction; the annulling, vacating, and setting aside of certain patents, and for the canceling of the copartnership between the parties.

The parties were jointly concerned in the invention, and the questions upon the trial were as to what particular portions of it were joint and what separate property. Also upon the copartnership rights of each. The decision below was in favor of the appellees, and the case is brought here on exceptions taken to the rulings of the court.

Messrs. Butler, Muzzy & Fisher for appellant; John A. Ballestier for appellees.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4 ℘ cent. Consols for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93⅛@93¼.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £67,000. Erie Railway Shares, 26¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97¾.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Rentes quoted at 61f. 57½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Upland, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef 85s. ℘ tc. for new Mess. Cheese, 69s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 72s. ℘ cwt. Bacon—The market is bare of Short Rib Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.

4:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 70s. ℘ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Refined Petroleum, 8d.@8¼d. ℘ gallon. Tallow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The market for domestic Wool is quite firm, with a steady demand from manufacturers, and full prices are readily obtained for all medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections; fine Fleeces are more inquired for; leading holders are confident about prices, and are not disposed to press sales, as the demand for fine Fleeces is believed to be only a question of time; before the end of the season fine Fleeces are likely to be as short as any other kind of Wool; the production of goods is being reduced by manufacturers, and this must in the end bring about a healthier state of trade. We quote sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 52½c.@55c. for Medium and Double Extra, 57c. for Treble Extra Fleeces; 49c.@52c. for Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces; and 57c.@62½c. for Combing and Delaine Fleeces. Pulled Wools have been arriving more freely, and prices are easing off, although desirable lots of super, light and in good condition, command full prices; we quote sales at 34c.@57½c. California Fall Wool is quiet, and sales can only be made at low prices; the sales range from 20c.@26c., and good and choice lots of Spring from 30c.@40c.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of rich French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Dessert Sets, real and artistic Bronzes, Clocks, &c., real Parian Marble Statuettes, Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower-stands, &c.

Fine Crystal Table Services, consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., to be sold at No. 60 Liberty st., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Nov. 18, 19, and 20, at 11 o'clock each day. Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, Nov. 17. Every article guaranteed perfect.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer. Office, 50 New Bowery.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SEVERAL executions to me delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on this 19th day of November, 1874, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 84 Cherry st.; also, at 10 o'clock, at No. 237 East 22d st., all the right, title, and interest of John Branigan, which he had or has had, in the stores No. 84 Cherry st. and No. 237 East 22d st., since the 28th day of October, 1874.—Dated Nov. 15, 1874.
DENIS GALVIN, Marshal.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the benefit of whom it may concern, on the premises No. 1,244 Broadway, in the City of New-York, fixtures and furniture of a first-class hotel. By order of the mortgagee.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF undergarments for both sexes, and articles for household use may be obtained at very low prices at the New-York house and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, 723 6TH AV., RESERVOIR SQUARE.
Receptions Dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE-CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1874, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 31st October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. n5law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND P. SANGER and WALTER SCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, November 19, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, the said Register, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of December, 1874, at three o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL MYERS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Nov. 19, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. John Fitch, the said Register, at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of December, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and that the assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of November, A. D., 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS FOX, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS McKEON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN TAYLOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,923.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Taylor, of the City of Brooklyn, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of October, A. D. 1874.
JAMES W. DUNNING, Assignee,
No. 292 Washington street, New-York City.
n19-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order heretofore made herein, that I will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., at No. 46 Mercer street, in the City of New-York, all the stock, fixtures, paper boxes, machinery, &c., of the above-named bankrupts, of which I have become possessed.—New-York, 2d November, 1874. SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 88 John street.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.
NO "PERSONALS."
NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good lady colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can be promptly suited with the best of servants.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain a situation for her girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children; has lived with her eight years; can recommend her as competent and trustworthy. Call at No. 90 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Thursday and Friday.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, with the best City references; is a thorough chamber-maid and a quick waitress; is neat, willing, and agreeable. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; is a willing, obliging girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG girl whom she can recommend as chamber-maid, waitress, or to assist with washing. Call at No. 38 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS chamber-maid and do sewing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 307 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and take care of children; good City reference given. Call at No. 845 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to assist with the coarse part of the washing if required; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 222 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; together or separate; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH WOMan as experienced cook; can do all kinds of rare and fine cooking; has first-class recommendations; lady to be seen; is not afraid of work, and is willing to take care of her kitchen. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; will do washing; meats, game, soups, fowls; understands the care of milk and butter; excellent family cook; good bread, biscuit, and other baker; good home preferred to high wages; best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SPLENDID ENGLISH COOK, UNDERstanding all kinds of fine cooking, English, French, and Spanish; can get up a dinner in the best style; is willing to take care of her kitchen; has the best of testimonials; wages from $25 to $30; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY NICE, TIDY COLORED woman, who is also an excellent washer and ironer, or will do general house-work; City or country at moderate wages; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; four years' best City reference from last place. Call at 220 East 47th st., in the bakery, near 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-class bread baker; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 329 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERal house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN; IS EXPERIENCED in all branches of good plain or fancy cooking, for private or public; has several years' references; is temperate, civil, reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small family; can do her duties to perfection; is very clean, willing, and agreeable with other servants. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; is a good bread and biscuit-maker; willing to assist in washing and ironing; obliging, reliable, and trustworthy; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 311 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English and American cooking; boning and larding; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; EXCELlent baker; no objection to do coarse washing; no objection to boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call at No. 343 5th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands soups, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 609 5th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is economical; will come for low wages for the Winter; has good City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; has first-class City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Call at No. 422 East 15th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK in a small private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and desserts; good City references from last place. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking and courses of dinner, also, pastry, game, and baking bread; reference. Call at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call or address No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS COOK; will assist with washing; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS maker and seamstress, by the day, week, or month; can do all kinds of family sewing, supplying her own machine if required; has good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 82, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a good fitter and stylish trimmer, wants a few more customers; terms reasonable; will go to the house to fit; reference. Call or address MISS HALPIN, No. 304 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day; perfect fit guaranteed; first-class reference. Call or address No. 505 6th av., in the store.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGlish practical housekeeper; has a thorough knowledge of all household affairs and the management of children; has experience in millinery, dress-making, and hair-dressing; a good home more desirable than high pay. Call at No. 101 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, FROM New-England, as working housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is a first-class cook; understands her business; is fond of children; the best of reference. Call or address for three days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Housekeeper, No. 491 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG girl, who is a good, plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIgent Scotch woman, in a private family, hotel, or institute. Call for, or address two days, Housekeeper, No. 137 East 29th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXCELlent girl, having no further use for her. Apply at No. 919 West 22d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH WORKING housekeeper; is adequate to undertake any position of trust, being trustworthy, energetic, and reliable; the very best of reference given. Address Housekeeper, or call at No. 124 West Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl, in City or country; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good plain cook and laundress; or would do kitchen-work; moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family, to do general house-work; willing and obliging; good City references. Call for two days at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated Protestant; is an experienced teacher of English branches; an excellent seamstress and hair-dresser; willing and obliging; best City references. Call on or address Advertiser, No. 111 West 16th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS FRENCH YOUNG woman, speaking the best French; can sew by hand or machine; dress-making and underwear; City references for honesty and capability; is neat, quick, and agreeable. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT GIRL as laundress; fully understands her business; can flute; does puffing and polishing; no objection to assist in chamber-work; has the highest testimonials. Call at or address Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; would assist in the chamber-work; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 220 East 45th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE NORWEgian girl as first-class laundress in a private family, or to go out by the day; has good references. Call for two days at 540 3d av., corner 36th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE for an experienced laundress. Apply at No. 49 West 25th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Call for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GENTEEL FRENCH GIRL, speaking English; is a good seamstress and willing to make herself useful about the rooms; has an idea of hair-dressing; has very good references; City or country. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; City reference given; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen at No. 145 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, tidy young girl, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; is also very fond and careful of children; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with the best of recommendations, as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and is capable of teaching the first principles of French and English. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL; (PROTESTANT,) just arrived; speaking good French; as nurse; good references. Address Mme. Richard, two days, No. 227 East 42d st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL FOR nurse and sewing, or chamber-work. No. 177 East 4th st., 2nd floor.

NURSE.—BY A SMART GIRL, SIXTEEN YEARS old, to mind children and make herself useful. Call at No. 317 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT; CAN TAKE ENtire charge of an infant, and sew. Apply at No. 150 West 25th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. Hardman—Select servants; Protestant, French, English, Scotch, Swedish, German, and colored; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—HAS the best of reference for her sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker, Domestic, or Wheeler & Wilson machine, and several others. Can be seen Thursday and Friday, at No. 54 Amity st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts and fits and sews on the machine and trims dresses very nicely. Can be seen, with references, at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion for a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress or to wait on a lady and sew; country preferred. Apply at No. 80 West 11th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a very respectable young woman; or will see to children; she is a competent waitress, also chamber-maid or lady's maid; country preferred; very highly recommended as being honest, sober, neat, obliging, and very competent; terms moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a competent, willing young woman to do any kind of work; City or country; fully capable; best City recommendations from former employers; wages moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan (Protestant) as first-class waitress in a private family or first-class private boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at corner 23d st. and 7th av., over drug store; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) as first-class waitress in a private family, or would do general house-work for a small private family; best City reference. Call at corner 23d st. and 7th av., over drug-store; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take a waiter man's place; or as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in waiting, public or private; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A REAL COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress; is active, neat, and efficient in her duties; is also a first-class chamber-maid; can furnish the best of references from her former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; understands the care of silver and salads; has good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 59th st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, IN a private family; very best City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two years; man is a good driver and groom; also, can build fires and do general work about a place; wife can do house-work, milk, make butter, bread, &c.; best recommendation; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, thirty years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; seven years' reference from his last employer; is a good groom and a careful driver. Address E. G., Box No. 220 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk; willing to work for moderate wages; understands the care of a furnace; has good City reference. Address L. A., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man who understands horses to perfection, and all its branches, and thorough City driver; first-class reference given. Address, J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman, with the very best recommendations from first-class families in this country and Europe; in a private family. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has nine years' excellent reference; highly recommended by last employer. Address Alexander, Box No. 230 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN, age twenty-five years, who can care and drive, milk, assist in waiting, tend furnace, build other fires, sweep walks, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer. Call or address P. S., Coleman's harness store, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman; understands his business thoroughly; two and a half years' reference from last employer. Call or address E. G., No. 136 West 17th st., rear.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of farm work thoroughly; also the management of horses, gardening, and a good milker of cows, if required; can produce the best of recommendations. Address Farmer, Box No. 199 Times Office. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington st.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO is master of every branch connected with the various departments; also, has thoroughly acquired the knowledge of agriculture, and is well versed in laying out and improving grounds; unsurpassed credentials of 20 years. Address T. S., No. 681 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT young man lately landed; is willing and obliging; can build fires, tend door, clean windows; wages no object; City or country. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN as a useful man; in City or country; is willing and obliging; can show best recommendations, and give security for honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness; wages moderate. Address H., Box No. 199 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; understands the care of horses; can milk; unexceptionable references given; low wages. Address O. Young, No. 10 Abingdon square.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TWENTY years old, strong, and willing to work at anything; would board with employer; good reference. Address Francis Rollette, No. 151 21st st., South Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. O. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; up-town, Broadway, corner of 34th st.—Students taught book-keeping, arithmetic, business affairs; foreigners, English; backward persons advanced privately. Writing lessons, $3 monthly.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

TWO GENTLEMEN ABOUT GOING TO FLORida for the Winter; one of them a teacher, would take charge of a pupil, fitting him for college or otherwise. Address TEACHER, No. 155 West 11th st., New-York.

A PARISIAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, DEsires to give lessons at her own residence, or at the houses of her pupils. Address Mlle. E. D., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPErience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggnit, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, } Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-1aw6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, CHARLES H. ISHAM, } Executors.
Jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-1aw6m-Th* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, JOHN BARBERIE. } Executors.
y16-1aw6mTh*

CLOTHING.

SHEA THE CLOTHIER, NO. 434 BROOME ST., near Broadway.—Clothing for men and boys retailed below wholesale prices; Broadway tailors' misfits 40 per cent. less than ordered rates; dress coats for balls, &c., for sale and hire.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-one years, who can wait on table; will also build fires, tend furnace, act as porter, in hotel or boarding-house; milk, care and drive horses; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English, is a good table waiter and willing to work; dress salads excellently; City references to be willing, trustworthy, sober, civil. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Address NICKELS, No. 328 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, speaking a little English; has excellent references from his own country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE SACHANT coudre et coiffer, et pouvant donner les meilleurs références; désire se placer comme femme de chambre. S'adresser Jeudi, 19th, No. 46 Ouest 37me rue, from 10 to 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LOAD AND UNLOAD vessels; also, 300 sailors to assist, wages $3 per day. Apply to WALSH BROS., Stevedores, No. 383 West st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH A GOOD KNOWLedge of the City book and stationery business. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.
NO "PERSONALS."
NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.
LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE BLANKETS.—The Eureka Horse Blanket Company, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are selling their immense stock of horse clothing and robes at retail at wholesale discounts. Call and examine and save the retail profit.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE FURNISHED for eight or ten horses for the Winter. Apply to JOHN J. CARLE, No. 153 Water st., or GEO. F. TITUS, Old Westbury, Long Island.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANkets; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods. MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., Has an elegant parlor floor to let with private table; also, handsome rooms on third and fourth floors. No. 47 West 22d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 Times Office.

BOARD IN 14TH ST., NEAR DELMONICO'S.—A private family will rent, with or without board, two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private bath, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman. House and appointments first class. Reference required. Call at No. 54 West 14th st.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, ONE BLOCK east of Broadway, near 4th st.—Handsomely furnished front room and hall bedroom, communicating, on third floor, with board; location central and unexceptionable; terms reasonable; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE or two gentlemen a back parlor and extension; gas, fire, and water; will furnish breakfast; location central. Address H. D., Box No. 79 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A party of two or three persons can have elegant rooms and board with a small private family. For location and particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY. OCCUPYING AN elegantly furnished house, will rent their second or third floors, consisting of three rooms and private bath, to adults; private table if desired; references required. Call at No. 54 West 14th st.

5TH AV., NO. 351.
Newly-furnished front parlor and bedroom. fourth floor, to let, with board, fire, and gas; terms, $30 per week for two persons.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

BOARD CAN BE HAD WITH ENTIRE SECOND floor in high-stoop house, well furnished with every convenience, and good table. Apply at No. 264 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments. en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families; private table only; references exchanged.

GRAMERCY PARK—FINE LOCATION; PRIvate table if desired; handsomely furnished suites, with bath. Apply and refer to S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., 5th av.

DESIRABLE ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., bet. 12th and 13th sts.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.—ENGLISH BASEment house; reception and adjoining room, suitable for a physician; or would let to a gentleman, without board; references.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with a room and board in a private family where there are positively no other boarders; terms moderate; references given and required. Call at No. 50 Morton st.; high stoop.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITES and single rooms; strictly first-class house; private table given; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
Between 38th and 39th sts. One small suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with private table.

5TH AV., NO. 299,
Corner of 31st st. Suites of apartments, with or without private table; references required.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.
A pleasant suite of rooms to rent with board; also a room on fourth floor. References exchanged.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A PLEASANT HALL room to rent, with or without board, to a gentleman.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, third floor, front room; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Second floor to let, with board; references required.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor floor, two rooms. with bath room, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 151 WEST 14TH ST.—AN ELEGANT third-story, large, front room, with board; house and location very desirable; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME LARGE front room; also, two hall rooms, third story, with board.

A SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

NEAR 2D AV.—LARGE COMFORTABLE, SUNNY rooms on first and second floors; every convenience; also smaller room; $2. Call at No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 11 BANK ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let to gentlemen, with or without board, a large room, nicely furnished, with all modern improvements.

JUST STARTING BOARDING-HOUSE, NO. 566 Broome st.—Excellent rooms; fire and gas; table boarders taken; try this house; no ladies.

NO. 61 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Very handsome suites of rooms to rent, with first-class board; also, single room.

NO. 61 WEST SEVENTEENTH ST.—SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen desiring a refined home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.
Mrs. SEAVER offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 37 1-2 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A LARGE sunny front room to let, with board; also two single rooms.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE ON SECOND AND third floors, with or without private table; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, to let, with board.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with good board.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER WISHES BOARD IN A private family, with home comforts, at reasonable terms. Address Miss FANNY WILSON, Box No. 109 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GEO. VANDENHOFF. ASSOCIATION HALL.
In accordance with the correspondence recently published between PROMINENT LADIES OF NEW-YORK and Mr.
Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff,
The AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU has the honor to announce a course of
FIVE LADIES' MATINEE LECTURES,
with ILLUSTRATIVE READINGS by this most eminent Shakespearean scholar and reader, on
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.
THE FACT AND THE FICTION,
THE HISTORY AND THE PLAY.
MONDAY, Nov. 30..........MACBETH
THURSDAY, Dec. 3..........KING JOHN
MONDAY, Dec. 7..........RICHARD II.
THURSDAY, Dec. 10..........RICHARD III.
MONDAY, Dec. 14..........HENRY VIII.
In these lectures Mr. VANDENHOFF will show how far Shakespeare has adhered to or diverged from historical truth respecting personages and events. Thus the lectures will present the naked facts and salient points of the history, and the readings will show the coloring which Shakespeare's genius has spread on the historic canvas.
The lecture will begin at 11:30 A. M.
TICKETS for the COURSE, WITH RESERVED SEAT, $4; for single lecture, $1. Seats reserved only for the course. READY TO-DAY at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and at GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association can obtain tickets to VANDENHOFF'S READING this evening at reduced prices.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
PROPRIETOR..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
MANAGER..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40.
EVERY EVENING, the delightful domestic drama,
JANE EYRE.
"Better than 'Led Astray.'"—*New-York Times.*
NEW SCENES AND APPOINTMENTS.
Characters by
Misses Charlotte Thompson, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Maude Granger, Kate Holland, Hattie Thorpe, Mary Stuart, Cora Cassidy, Laura Thorpe, and Messrs. McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, Nov. 21, first JANE EYRE MATINEE.

MACCABE—STEINWAY HALL. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO of the brilliant success of
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his sparkling Monologue Entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE, or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF MACCABE'S present attractive programme of original MIRTH PERSONATION AND SONGS, including those marvels of delineations, the FASCINATING FELLOW! MISS MARY MAY! THE WANDERING MINSTREL! and THE ENGLISH RAILWAY PORTER.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, AT 2.
Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. and 25c. extra. Ticket office at Steinway Hall open daily from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. CARL SCHURZ
The second lecture of the course of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, will be delivered by
CARL SCHURZ,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.
Subject—"Educational Problem." Admission 75c.; with seat, $1.
Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchel & Seixas, No. 908 Broadway; Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT!"
MILLIONS!
TENTH WEEK.
FIFTY-SIXTH NIGHT, THURSDAY, 19th.
SIXTY-FIFTH PERFORMANCE.
STANDARD ATTRACTION.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character specialty of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY, THE 26TH.
THANKSGIVING DAY, THE 26TH.

VANDENHOFF AT ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK..........LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION
3d av. and 63d st. Closes at 10.30 P. M. Saturday, 21st. Admission 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
First appearance of the great comic artist Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
The best of serio-comiques, Miss EMMA DAY.
Reappearance of Miss ALICE HARRISON.
Gus Williams, Miss Nully Pieris, Rickey and Barney, and eighty-two others in a new bill.
A new serio-comic local drama, entitled TO-DAY; Or, A TRIP AROUND NEW-YORK.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS, &c.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Woman's Hospital, in the State of New-York, will take place at the Institution, corner of 49th st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M. The reports for the year will be read, and interesting addresses may be expected. All friends of the hospital are respectfully invited to be present. By order of the BOARD OF MANAGERS.
Nov. 16, 1874.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "SOCIETY FOR the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children," will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University Place Church.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.
Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.
City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.
A sample of each article must accompany the bid.
A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, North-east corner 19th st. and Pennsylvania av., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1874.
Proposals for dredging in the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, Va., will be received until noon of MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.
S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

COFFEE, RYE, BLANKETS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 28, 1874, for Coffee, Rye, Blankets.
For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Nov. 25, 1874, for sewers, paving, &c., in various streets and avenues.
For particulars see the City Record; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME, MENAGERIE, and MUSEUM.

TWO GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8!
NO ACT OMITTED AT DAY OR NIGHT EXHIBITIONS!
LAST THREE DAYS LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS LAST THREE DAYS
OF THE GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS AND THE GREAT ENGLISH STAG HUNT.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 20, 21.
INDIAN LIFE! A CHASE FOR A WIFE!
INDIAN LIFE! A CHASE FOR A WIFE!
FOUR HUNDRED ARABIAN HORSES!
ONE HUNDRED ENGLISH RUNNING HORSES!!
For use only in the brilliant races by the daring young lady riders.
DONNYBROOK FAIR AND LANCASHIRE RACES.
Afternoon and evening.
Box-office open from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance.
MONDAY, NOV. 23,
The gorgeous Oriental Spectacle,
FETE AT PEKIN; FETE AT PEKIN;
Or, HOLIDAY OF THE CELESTIALS!
ALSO, THE WORLD-RENOWNED JACKLEY FAMILY.

VANDENHOFF AT ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.
READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.
A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.
NO "PERSONALS."
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

VANDENHOFF AT ASSOCIATION HALL.—SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, TO-NIGHT.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
"THEATRE NIGHTLY CROWDED;" "STANDING ROOM ONLY," to witness the superb representation of Miss EMILY SOLDENE, and her numerous and complete ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, in Lecocq's popular opera,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
which is nightly greeted with LOUD AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE.
Miss SOLDENE..........as..........Mlle. LANGE
Chorus of the conspirators encored SIX AND EIGHT TIMES EVERY NIGHT.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office, and at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad st.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mr. George Vandenhoff,
New-York's favorite reader,
Will appear on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Selections from Shakespeare, The Poets, and Dickens.
To prevent the crowds at the door, tickets and reserve seats may be obtained at Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.

Y. M. C. A.
MEMBERS' COURSE, ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mrs. LEONOWENS,
Late Governess of Royal Family of Siam, will lecture FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.
Subject: Siam—Its Court and Customs.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, Nov. 16, and every night this week,
WILD CAT NED, DONALD McKAY and the WARM SPRING INDIANS, Mr. G. WALDRON.
Orchestra, $1; parquet circle, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
ALICE PLACIDE—DASHING CHARLIE.
EVENING AT 8. LITTLE RIFLE. | AFTERNOON AT 2. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss FANNY HERRING in her new drama of THE TIGRESS OF THE WEST.
Preceded by the FLYING DUTCHMAN.

ROBINSON HALL,
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
THE TURKISH HAREM.
THE FEMALE BATHERS.
Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS, AND THE CAN-CAN.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(FIFTH) SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) from 8 to 12 o'clock. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.
RECEPTIONS DANSANTE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Miss JENNIE WADE, The WINNETTS,
The EMMERSONS, Sergt. BURKE, Master SARSFIELD,
Mme. PICAUTS' CAN-CAN DANCERS.
AND ALL THE METROPOLITAN FAVORITES.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — PROF. J. PHIN, editor of the *Industrial Monthly*, will lecture THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, before the Polytechnic branch, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union, "On Lightning Rods." The public are invited.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., on THURSDAY next, Nov. 19, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM A. DUNCAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1874.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER."
NOW READY:
OUR HELEN.
By SOPHIE MAY.
Cloth, black and gilt sides, illustrated. $1 75.
The author of "The Doctor's Daughter" and the "Prudy" books may confidently anticipate a hearty welcome at the hands of the reading public. Her present book, like that which preceded it, is a story of rural New-England life, pure and wholesome, with a slight admixture of City life, just enough to afford a pleasant contrast between the customs of town and country.
. For sale by all book-sellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN SCOTLAND.—Rev. Charles T. Collins, who has recently returned from Scotland, will give an account of the great Work of Grace in that country, under Messrs. Moody and Sankey, next THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in the Murray Hill Presbyterian Church, 40th st., east of Lexington avenue. Addresses may be expected from other ministers. The public are invited.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J. W. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. ALBANI.
Strakosch Italian Opera. Last week but one.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20, LAST appearance but TWO of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
In conjunction with Mlle. HEILBRON and Miss CARY.
Last time of MIGNON.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........as..........Mignon
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........as..........Felina
Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........Federico
Signor DEBASSINI..........as..........Guglielmo
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Lothario
Signor SCOLARA....Laerte. Mr. HALL..........Giarno
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, Grand Extra Night.
VERDI'S MESSA DA REQUIEM,
for which occasion the general admission will be $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra. Family circle, $1.
. SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, Grand Opera-house, Mlle. HEILBRON in IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY, Nov. 23, by general request, ERNANI.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. HEILBRON.
SUNDAY, NOV. 22.
Seventh Grand Concert of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. HEILBRON..........as..........LEONORA.
Mlle. GEBELE, Signori BENFRATELLI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA.
Musical Director and Conductor......Mr. S. BEHRENS.
Family circle, 50c.; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Grand Opera-house throughout the day.

ACADEMY. THE MANZONI MASS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
Grand Extra Night.
VERDI'S GRAND MESSA DA REQUIEM,
with Mlle. MARESI, Miss CARY, Signori CARPI and FIORINI. Chorus of 150 and Grand Orchestra of 80.
Director..........Signor MUZIO.
General admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; family circle, $1.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:30.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT,
Last night this season of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
TO-MORROW EVENING, only time this season of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
with its great comedy cast.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Major Wellington De Boots
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as..........Felix Featherly
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD..........as..........Frank Icebrook
Mr. F. CHAPMAN..........as..........Trap
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..as...The Widow Swansdown
Miss SARA JEWETT..........as..........Mrs. Featherly
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........Mrs. Major De Boots
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30—(35th time of) THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
SATURDAY NIGHT, first production of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.
First night here of
Dion Boucicault's successful Romantic Drama, founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous romance, of HEART-FELT INTEREST, and entitled
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
to be produced with entirely new scenery by Mr. James Roberts, C. W. Witham, and L. W. Seavey; new historical costumes and an important cast. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

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VANDENHOFF
READS SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS
AT ASSOCIATION HALL TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JEFFERSON.
Attention is asked to the brevity of the engagement of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
the present being the LAST WEEK but one, affording opportunities for witnessing his charming impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
The BOX OFFICE will be open CONTINUOUSLY EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Tickets for Miss KATE FIELDS' second appearance, (Saturday evening next,) can also be purchased.
. Mr. JEFFERSON appears every night, (save Saturday,) and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the great comedian Mr. J. S. CLARKE, recently returned from a singularly successful protracted London stay, in TWO of his famous pieces.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOHN S. CLARKE.
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
After an absence of nearly five years, will commence an engagement of twelve nights on
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
And perform the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and TOODLES,
Acted by him in New-York alone, it is estimated, 300 TIMES.
"The Haymarket, the St. James', the Strand, and the Adelphi Theatres have been always crowded when his name has been advertised in the bills, and during a career, almost uninterrupted, of seven years on the London stage he has maintained a popularity affording the best test of his genuine merits as a comedian."—*London Era.*

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Appearance of
The Irish Dramatist and Actor,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Illustrated with new music composed, and old Irish melodies selected, by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt. Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hilliard.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. B. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, an Miss BLAISDELL, also in the cast.
Box Office open two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

GRAND CONCERT AT THE ALANSON METHOdist Episcopal Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1874. Tickets only 35 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

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200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

ORGANIST, COMPANION OR AMANUENSIS.—A lady competent to fill any of the above positions desires an engagement. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 187 Times Office.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

THE MISSES SLOMAN.—LESSONS GIVEN ON harp, piano, and singing. Pupils attended in Yonkers and Brooklyn. Harp and organ for sale. Residence No. 69 West 35th st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 174 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH and 17th sts.—Pianos repaired, regulated, hammers recovered, &c. References, Steinway & Sons.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos $150; organs, $60. BERRY & CO., No. 736 Broadway.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

THIRD DAY OF THE STRIKE.

PROGRESS OF STEAM-SHIP LADING ON THE NORTH RIVER—THE NON-SOCIETY MEN AT WORK—PROSPECTS OF HARMONY.

The 'longshoremen's strike continued yesterday, with little variety. The water-front streets were crowded with idlers as before, and the non-society men were employed on the different lines. The employers seemed to be quite as determined to hold out against the old rate of wages, which they contend they are not able to pay, and the 'longshoremen were equally unwilling to yield. The latter trust to the pressure for time toward the end of the week to compel their former employers to hire them. Mr. Welsh, the objectionable stevedore, said yesterday that he would not be straitened in this direction at all, and he would be ready on the day set down for her departure to send each vessel to sea. He said that he can get as many laborers as he wants, and they, while not expert "lumpers," do what they are told and stow the ships carefully. Yesterday the number of non-society men already at work was augmented by the employment of several others, who proceeded to the piers without any fear of molestation. The Police were as vigilant as could be desired, so that altercations were by no means frequent, and the leaders of the strikers were particularly watchful to prevent disturbance. The Police, too, invariably dispersed little parties of 'longshoremen wherever they were congregated on street corners or near liquor stores. Therefore, organized assaults could not be made even if projected.

The strikers were quite as sanguine last evening of success as ever, and believed that the Inman Liner, City of London, which will begin to discharge to-day, will be one of the first ocean steamers on which society men will be employed at the old rates. This, however, is likely to prove a vain hope, because the requisite hands can now be obtained at the reduced prices. The National Steam-ship Company's vessel, the Italy, was unloaded, and is now being prepared for sea. The stevedore said yesterday that she will be ready to-night or Friday morning. The Pacific Mail Company's vessel, the Colon, is being well handled by the new men, and at the White Star pier the Baltic was being discharged yesterday. The Transatlantic Company's steamer France, it was stated last night, was to be discharged and laden by society men at the old rates, and it was expected that other lines would follow that example speedily.

There is one hope that has found expression among the 'longshoremen. It is that the rates of marine insurance would be increased because of the poor stowage likely to be done by what the society men are pleased to call "the green hands." This hope is without foundation, as was ascertained by our reporters yesterday. The several insurance agents said that they do not see how the insurance rates could be affected by the strike, because the underwriters have inspectors on board the vessels watching the stowage, and on the alert to have blunders rectified. Vessels cannot leave the piers now badly stowed. The only effect likely to be felt by the companies from this change of laborers will be increased expense, due to the work being done more slowly now than formerly. The underwriters have very little interest in the strike, and the 'longshoremen have nothing to hope from them. The companies do not fear that the expenses consequent on the strike will remain anything like what they now are. They feel that a short time will suffice to make the new hands as efficient as the old, for whom there will be less demand.

The Hoboken 'longshoremen have manifested, during the last two days, some signs of a turbulent disposition. Tuesday evening while Officers Wright and Aldoretta were escorting the clerk of the Bremen docks they were set on by a party of the strikers, who assaulted them with stones. Officer Aldoretta detected a man named William Carmody, one of the strikers, in the act of throwing stones and arrested him. Recorder Bohnsted sent him to jail for fifteen days yesterday morning. It is also said that a boss carpenter, who left the docks at about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, was mistaken for one of the new hands and severely beaten.

Six 'longshoremen were yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, on charges of assault and battery preferred against them by poor laboring men. Morris Kerwin, a powerful-looking fellow, was arraigned on two charges of assault. The complainants were Albert Brown, of No. 551 West Thirty-fifth street, and Anton Ritzio. They stated that they were attacked on the corner of West and King streets, by the prisoner, and were badly beaten by him. Kerwin was arrested by Officer Bradley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who caught him in the act of assaulting the men. Justice Flammer held him in $500 bail for trial on each complaint. Edward Moran and Cornelius Horrigan attacked a poor fellow named Charles J. Hoag on West street and knocked him down, after which they commenced kicking him. They were caught in the act by Officers Elliott and Byrne, of the Ninth Precinct. They were also committed in default of $500 bail each for trial by Justice Flammer. Patrick Mullen and James Meekly were fined $10 each for attacking two men near the Christopher Street Ferry. Patrick Carroll was charged with disturbing the public peace on West street, but the Judge liberated him with a warning to stay away from localities where trouble is taking place. No other disturbances were reported.

ORGAN CONCERT AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW INSTRUMENT—PROGRAMME OF THE OPENING PERFORMANCE YESTERDAY.

The first of a series of organ concerts, to be given every Wednesday afternoon during this month and the coming Winter, and to last from 4 to 5 P. M., took place yesterday at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street. The aim and object of the projectors of these entertainments is to "elevate the standard of musical taste while yielding to a reasonable demand for popular selections." For this purpose organists of reputation and acknowledged ability will be engaged. The scheme of the instrument is as follows:

Great Organ.—1, double open diapason, 16 feet, 58 notes; 2, open diapason, 8 feet, 58 notes; 3, gamba, 8 feet, 58 notes; 4, doppel flute, 8 feet, 58 notes; 5, concert, 8 feet, 58 notes; 6, principal, 4 feet, 58 notes; 7, flute, 4 feet, 58 notes; 8 twelfth, 2⅔ feet, 58 notes; 9, fifteenth, 2 feet, 58 notes; 10, mixture, 4 ranks, 232 notes; 11, trumpet, 16 feet, 58 notes; 12, trumpet, 8 feet, 58 notes; 13, clarion, 4 feet, 58 notes.

Swell Organ.—1, bourdon, 16 feet, 58 notes; 2, open diapason, 8 feet, 58 notes; 3, stop diapason, 8 feet, 58 notes; 4, harmonica, 8 feet, 58 notes; 5, flute, 4 feet, 58 notes; 6, principal, 4 feet, 58 notes; 7, fifteenth, 2 feet, 58 notes; 8, mixture, 3 ranks, 177 notes; 9, trumpet, 8 feet, 58 notes; 10, hautbois, 8 feet, 58 notes; 11, vox humana.

Choir Organ.—1, open diapason, 8 feet, 58 notes; 2, dulciana, 8 feet, 58 notes; 3, melodia, 8 feet, 58 notes; 4, harmonic flute, 4 feet, 58 notes; 5, principal, 4 feet, 58 notes; 6, piccolo, 2 feet, 58 notes; 7 clarionette, 8 feet, 58 notes.

Pedal Organ.—1, grand open diapason, 16 feet, 27 notes; 2, bourdon, 16 feet, 27 notes; 3, contrebass, 16 feet, 27 notes; 4, trombone, 16 feet, 27 notes; 5, violoncello, 8 feet, 27 notes; 6, quint, 12 feet, 27 notes; 7, principal, 4 feet, 27 notes.

Melody Organ.—Open diapason, flute, piccolo, gambo, trumpet. Couplers—Swell to great, choir to great, swell to pedal, great to pedal, choir to pedal, swell to choir. Combination pedals—Great organ forte, great organ sforzando, great organ piano, great organ forte, swell organ piano, pedal organ piano.

The organ has only been recently placed in the church, and is the workmanship of Hilborne L. Roosevelt, of No. 40 West Eighteenth street. It may be justly considered one of the finest in the City. According to the description published in the programmes, it contains many points similar to the English, French, and German organs. This is especially noticeable in the voicing. The reeds are of French construction, and Mr. Barker's pneumatic lever is applied to the great and swell organs, rendering the touch not only light, but quick in its action. The reeds of the great organ are placed in the swell-box, producing an unusually effective crescendo. The steadiness of the wind is produced by a regulator, a system first introduced by M. Cavaillé-Coll, of Paris, and used also by Mr. Henry Willis, of London. The electro melody organ gives prominence to the melody or upper note, whereby some curious and interesting effects are produced. In general the builder has tried to produce a solid and brilliant tone and a perfect blending of the different stops, and has succeeded in obtaining a decided character for each register.

The organists who performed yesterday were Messrs. George W. Morgan, of the Tabernacle Church, Brooklyn; George W. Warren, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, and Samuel P. Warren, of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The programme comprised the following selections:

1. Passacaglia, C minor, J. S. Bach, Samuel P. Warren. 2. a, Reminiscences of Palestrina; b, An ienne et Entree, Batiste; c, Marche Solenelle, Ketterer, George W. Warren. 3. Toccata con Fuga, D minor, J. S. Bach, George W. Morgan. 4. Fantaisie de Concert, "O Sanctissima," F. Lux, Samuel P. Warren. 5. Fantasia, extempore, George W. Morgan. 6. a, Adasio in E, Op. 35, Merkel; b, Etude, in C sharp minor, Op. 10, No. 4, Chopin, arranged by Haupt, Samuel P. Warren. 7. Extempore, George W. Warren. 8. Overture to "William Tell," Rossini, George W. Morgan.

These musical gems were listened to with much apparent pleasure by a moderately sized audience. Especially appreciated were the "Marche Solenelle" and "Extempore" as rendered by George W. Warren, the "Fantaisie de Concert" and the "Etude" in A sharp minor, by Samuel P. Warren, and the "Fantaisie Extempore" and overture from "William Tell" by George W. Morgan. The concerts, which deserve and promise to be successful, are under the management of a committee of the church composed of Messrs. J. McCarter, S. W. Torrey, and Samuel P. Warren.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

ENDEAVORING TO "BEAR" THE BARLEY AND HOP MARKET—A CONFIDENCE GAME PLAYED BY INDIVIDUALS ON DEALERS IN THIS AND OTHER CITIES.

A curious and altogether novel kind of swindle has just been attempted and frustrated at New-Orleans. A commercial firm in New-Orleans doing business in malt and hops named Glover & Odendahl suddenly found themselves in the receipt of numerous letters and telegrams from different parts of the country; from Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, New-York, &c., making further inquiries in relation to large orders for hops to the Chicago and Cincinnati parties. The New-Orleans firm was apparently well known. The first letter was received from Mr. L. C. Huck, of Chicago, dealer in malt, to the effect that the letter of Glover & Odendahl, containing an order for 800 sacks of malt, and inclosing a note of $2,000 on ninety days, eight per cent. interest, had been received, and that he would ship the goods so soon as an answer was received giving instructions as to route and grade.

Mr. Huck was informed that the whole matter was a hoax perpetrated with the intention of swindling. Messrs. Glover & Odendahl also wrote to Low Brothers & Co., their Chicago friends, in an endeavor to find out what it all meant:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.

To L. C. Huck, Chicago:
Your letter of the 10th just received. We do not understand it. We sent no note, ordered no malt. If note has been sent you signed with our name, or malt ordered, it is all a fraud. GLOVER & ODENDAHL.

Messrs. Low Brothers & Co. were addressed as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.

To Low Brothers & Co., Chicago:
See L. C. Huck, maltster. We think a forged note has been sent him in our name. Obtain particulars and advise us immediately. GLOVER & ODENDAHL.

The following was the answer, which did not, however, unravel any of the mysteries of the transaction:

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.

To Glover & Odendahl:
Huck received note for two thousand and letter ordering eight hundred sacks malt, signed by G. & O. No malt shipped. LOW BROS. & CO.

The following letter, and note inclosed, were received from this City:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

Messrs. Glover & Odendahl:
Your favor, with note inclosed, came to hand. We return the same, and would say that we decline this class of business, not being in shape this season to spare any such quantity of malt, and particularly so to parties at such a distance, with all the attendant risks of water carriage. We are personally unacquainted, and will make such inquiries as any proper business men should do, and should it prove satisfactory, we shall be glad to operate through you in hops.
Yours, truly, PIER BROTHERS & CO.
Per Tountun.

Copy of note inclosed:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7.

$2,000—Three months after date we promise to pay to Pier Brothers, or order, the sum of two thousand dollars, for value received.
GLOVER & ODENDAHL.

The notes could hardly be called forgeries. They did not pretend to be the signatures of the firm; were totally unlike it, but yet calculated to deceive parties to whom the New-Orleans firm were known only by reputation.

The theory of the New-Orleans people is that either some personal enemy of the firm is endeavoring to injure them or that an attempt was made to "bear" the market in that city by suddenly flooding it with malt and hops. The party or parties sending the false orders and notes certainly could not have hoped to get possession of the goods, for they could only have been delivered to the regular consignees. The whole affair has up to the present remained a mystery, and can only be accounted for on the supposition that some party unknown endeavored to get the goods at a cheap rate on a depressed market.

WOODS FIRED BY CITY SPORTSMEN.

The woods of Mr. John W. Mercereau, between Richmond Village and Gifford's Station, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad, caught fire late on Monday afternoon, and before the progress of the flames could be stayed over thirty acres of timber were burnt over. A small cottage in the woods, owned by a Mr. Johnson, was saved only by the greatest exertions of the people of the neighborhood. At one time in the evening it was thought that the village of Richmond was in imminent danger, and people flocked to the scene from all directions to aid in saving property. The fire made a great light, which could be seen from a long distance, and was not finally subdued until yesterday morning. The woods of the neighborhood since the date when it became lawful to shoot game has swarmed with sportsmen from the City and elsewhere, who as a rule have shot at everything in the shape of game within range, and this fire is believed to have been started by some of them for the purpose of starting rabbits out of the thickets.

THE YOUNG MEN'S WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

THE PROCEEDINGS LAST NIGHT—AN INTERESTING DEBATE ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE—A SPEAKER WHO KNOWS WHAT'S AT THE BOTTOM OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Young Men's Woman's Suffrage League met last evening in the Plimpton Building to hear a discussion on the subject of woman suffrage. Mr. F. Wilcox presided. Mr. Philip Hecht and Mr. Philip Slocum were named to take the affirmative, and Mr. John E. Malony and Mr. Waldorf H. Philips spoke in the negative. The speakers were confined to fifteen minutes each. Mr. Hecht said the present movement in favor of woman suffrage commenced twenty-five years ago. At that time those who advocated the right of women to an equality with men were laughed at as visionaries, but now its advocates were to be found all over the United States, and the movement was everywhere gaining strength. He then proceeded to illustrate the great power that was to be wielded at the ballot-box, and after endeavoring to point out the weakness of the arguments advanced by the opponents of woman suffrage, he concluded by expressing his conviction that eventually women would be privileged to make their influence felt in the affairs of the nation.

Mr. W. H. Philips said he doubted whether the advocates of woman suffrage were logically correct in their conclusions. It was stated by a speaker before the League at a former meeting that owing to the present status of women in the social scale, which entitled men to govern in everything, children were taught to conceive a low idea of their mother, because they never saw her exercise authority in the household except in the absence of the husband. But he did not think this was the case. He referred to the State of Wyoming, where women were entitled to vote, and which had been so often pointed to by those who favored the enfranchisement of women, and said the real object in giving the ballot to them there was to attract women in large numbers to the State. But in this respect they had failed, and there was now a strong feeling existing in favor of repealing the law. He argued that, if under present circumstances so much confusion existed in politics, if women were allowed to go to the polls a new element of discord would be introduced not only into the affairs of the nation, but into every township and household.

Mr. Slocum advocated the right of women to vote. He said it had been stated that if they had not the right to vote they could use their influence through the press. But he believed that was a mistake, as articles written by ladies were generally consigned to the waste-basket.

At the close of the debate Mr. John J. Carroll addressed the audience. He said the sooner people began to understand what was at the bottom of all this speech-making upon woman suffrage the better it would be. He hoped the audience would excuse him if he spoke a plain truth without wrapping it up in honeyed words. The plain fact of the matter was that this movement in favor of woman suffrage was only one of the links in a chain which led to the disruption of all social ties, to the extinction of marriage, and aimed at establishing atheism upon the ruins of every form of Christian belief. He had tried to find out what people meant who came there to speak in support of woman suffrage, and could reach no other conclusion. If it was true that this was what the advocates of woman suffrage meant, let them come out boldly and proclaim their true position, and not seek to disguise the matter. After some further remarks on the subject, the meeting adjourned.

THE BOSTON BANK DEFALCATION.

The defalcation of H. A. Roberts, cashier of the First Ward National Bank, of East Boston, Mass., will have no effect on the correspondents of that institution in New-York. Roberts, who appears to have involved the bank in the loss of about $30,000, had been in the habit of making fictitious charges to the New-York corresponding house, representing that remittances had been made. The correspondents referred to are the Hanover National Bank, Nassau street, and the first intimation of any trouble at Boston was upon the receipt Nov. 10 of a letter from President Sturtevant, of the First Ward National Bank, asking for a detailed statement of the latter accounts in Hanover Bank up to date. A subsequent letter stated that the statement was needed in consequence of the disappearance of Cashier Roberts, and to aid in determining "the amount of his irregularity, if any." Since the receipt of this last communication the Hanover Bank officials had not received any further information until the publication of the report in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. Perkins, Cashier of the last-named bank, states that he had not entertained a shadow of suspicion that anything was really wrong at the First Ward National until after reading that report. The balance at the Hanover National to the credit of the Boston bank has been singularly uniform at all times for a year past. No portion whatever of the loss entailed by Roberts' transactions can fall upon any other concern than the bank involved, but it is likely the injury will be seriously felt there, as the bank was one of the most recently established, and was a small concern, having a capital of only $300,000.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 19, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SECOND-CLASS CARRIAGE QUESTION—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SON.

LONDON, Nov. 19—5 A. M.—The Directors of the Midland Railway Company, having received the approval of the shareholders, have resolved to adhere to their intention of abolishing second-class carriages and fares, but in response to the request of the competing railroad companies declare themselves ready to confer with them as to the details of the proposed change.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that the infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander.

DENMARK.

A BILL TO ABOLISH TITLES AND ENTAIL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Copenhagen reports that the Radicals have introduced in the Lower House of the Risdag a bill to abolish the rights of primogeniture and all titles of nobility. The bill was referred to a select committee. Should it pass, the Upper House will certainly reject it.

ITALY.

A MAJORITY OF SEVENTY FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN THE DEPUTIES.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The Government has a majority of 70 in the Chamber of Deputies, which will probably be increased by elections pending in several districts where vacancies exist.

AFGHANISTAN.

ARREST OF THE AMEER OF CABUL IN HIS OWN CAPITAL.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A special dispatch from Calcutta to the *Morning Post* announces that Yakoob Khan, the Ameer of Cabul, has been treacherously arrested in his own capital and imprisoned. The worst results are feared.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

A BETTER FEELING AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS—DISAVOWAL OF HOSTILITIES BY GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that a better feeling seems to be springing up between the Governments of France and Germany. Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, has recently taken occasion to disavow, for his government, an equivocal policy bent on seeking a pretext for quarrel, and to declare that on the contrary that policy is frank and clear.

SPAIN.

RETURN OF DON ALFONSO TO THE CARLIST HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 19—6 A. M.—The chief of Don Alfonso's household at Gratz says the Prince, after a short sojourn in France, has returned to the Carlist head-quarters in Spain.

DISPERSION OF THE CARLISTS NEAR IRUN.

HENDAYE, Nov. 18.—A vigorous cannonade from San Marcial has dispersed the Carlists, who returned to the vicinity of Irun.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Russia took out from this port yesterday 24,000 letters and 39 bags of papers.

The usual fortnightly entertainment will be given this evening at the Free Training Schools for Women, at No. 47 East Tenth street.

The funeral of Martin Van Buren Wilcoxson, who died at Brentford, England, on the 17th ult. took place from Grace Church.

John Clark was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, by Justice Kasmire, for stealing an overcoat, value $15, from William R. Whitehead, of No. 95 Division street.

Kinzey's grand opening of holiday goods commenced yesterday, at Broadway and Ninth street, and continues to-day. An evening promenade concert is a feature of the opening.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes delivered the first of a course of six lectures last evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. Subject—"Hebrew Poets and Poetaster."

Mr. Samuel F. Lewis—John Kelly's candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen—was present at the meeting of that board yesterday. He kept a sharp eye upon the Democratic members.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association George Vandenhoff will, this evening, give select readings from Dickens, Shakespeare, and the poets, at Association Hall.

The Arcadian Club will give a reception to Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, next Saturday evening. Next Monday evening Dr. Hayes and Du Chaillu will deliver short addresses before the Geographical Society.

In the case of the young florist, Ainsworth Yeatman Zachos, who shot himself through the head on his wedding day, at No. 494 Second avenue, an inquest was held yesterday, and the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of suicide while insane.

The second meeting of the choirs of Trinity parish will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick street, this evening. The choir of Trinity Church will be under the direction of Mr. Messiter; that of St. Paul's Chapel under Mr. Cornell; of St. John's under Mr. Horsley, and that of Trinity Chapel under Mr. Gilbert.

Capt. Ullman, of the Tenth Precinct, marched no less than sixty-four prisoners into Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. They were all of a most degraded class, and many of them were the keepers of disorderly dens in the lower part of the east side. Justice Kilbreth held them in $1,000 bail each for trial at the General Sessions.

The strike of the sailors' landlords, demanding higher wages for seamen sailing out of this port, seems unlikely to succeed. Mr. G. F. Duncan, United States Shipping Commissioner, says that seamen are in abundance, and that there is no difficulty in supplying crews, as needed, at the old rates.

John Gillen, twice elected Controller by his own vote, irrespective of a vacancy in the office, was to have appeared before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to sustain his right to a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to canvass his vote. He failed to appear, however, and the proceedings dropped.

The committee appointed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to visit Chicago left last evening. On account of the illness of Mr. Lockwood, his place on the committee will be filled by Mr. W. H. Ross, of the Queen Insurance Company. Col. Montgomery, General Agent of the National Board, accompanied the committee.

BROOKLYN.

Justice Tappen yesterday denied the motion to admit Mrs. Merrigan to bail, without prejudice to a renewal at the next regular term of the Oyer and Terminer, if the case be not tried before then.

A drowned man was found in the water foot of Adams street yesterday. Deceased is five feet four inches in height, has long brown hair, and gray side whiskers. The body was attired in a suit of black.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a woman was found floating in the water at the Cobb Dock in the Navy-yard. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, has brown hair, and was dressed in a white and brown wrapper.

Sylvester Marks and Daniel Harrigan are the only two members of the crew of the Neptune now held by United States Commissioner Winslow on a charge of being concerned in the assault on the colored boatswain, S. A. Smith, while the Neptune was on a voyage from Liverpool to this port.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of Justice Pratt in the case of Pressmeyer against the Board of Police and Excise. The decision confirms the power of the Board of Excise to revoke licenses in cases where the Excise law is violated, and prevents the sale of lager beer or ale on Sunday.

Mr. John A. Sioles, a clerk in the Brooklyn Post Office, died suddenly of heart disease at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in a street car, while on his way from his residence at No. 469 Monroe street, to his place of business. Mr. Sioles was about fifty years of age, and the father of three children. The Post Office authorities speak highly of him.

John Rogers and Michael Scanlon, workmen employed in the white-lead works No. 107 Front street, engaged in a quarrel yesterday about the manner of doing some work. Scanlon struck Rogers three times on the head with a shovel, inflicting serious wounds. Scanlon was arrested and Rogers was taken to the City Hospital.

"New-Italy," sometimes called California, will be described and illustrated at Adelphi Academy Hall on Saturday evening next. The exhibition includes some 200 stereopticon views magnified to a superficial area of twenty square feet, and giving glimpses of almond-orchards, orange-groves, old missions, cities, &c.

In 1870 Valentine Boos insured his life in favor of his son, Peter Boos, for $5,000, in the World Life Insurance Company. Valentine Boos died in 1873, and the company, claiming that he made false representations at the time he secured his policy, refused to pay the son. The latter sued the company, and yesterday a jury granted a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount.

Andrew Willis was committed by Justice Eames yesterday on a charge of breaking into the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Abraham Van Alst, at No. 268 Ainslie street, and stealing some papers of value. A young man named Joseph Brennan, who stole two opera-glasses from the residence of his father at No. 153 Ten Eyck street, was committed by the same Justice.

Some months ago suit was commenced against the Trustees of the Cypress Hills Cemetery by the Attorney General on behalf of the State. The complaint charged that nearly half a million dollars worth of bonds had been issued by the original Trustees of the corporation over and above the farm lands included in the cemetery. The Trustees were also charged with profiting personally to an enormous extent by the sale of lots. The case was referred to Henry L. Paltz, who reported in favor of dismissing the case. Judge Tappen confirmed the report, and removed the injunction which had been obtained to prevent the Trustees from disposing of lots.

NEW-JERSEY.

The corner-stone of the new M. E. Church, in Roseville, was laid yesterday morning.

In the State of New-Jersey there are 163 Baptist churches, with 28,076 communicants.

The wages of employes in Beatties' carpet-mills, in Little Falls, have been cut down twenty per cent.

The question as to the constitutionality of the income tax, was argued in Trenton yesterday, before United States District Judge Nixon, who reserved his decision.

A steer wandered into the sheep platform on the second floor of the abattoir building yesterday and could not find his way out. Being bated by the men, he jumped through a window, carrying away the sash and all, to the ground.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

ITS FINAL SESSION YESTERDAY—THE OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE COUNTY VOTE—ELECTION PROTESTS ACTED UPON AND LAID OVER.

The Board of County Canvassers held their final session yesterday, Alderman Flanagan in the chair. The first business done was the submitting and reading of a protest from Ex-Senator James O'Brien, in effect as follows: That Mr. O'Brien was a candidate for Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District, in which he was a resident; and that he received a large number of the votes cast for that office. That Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was was also a candidate, and also received a large number of the votes. That Mr. Hewitt, being a resident of New-Jersey, and, consequently, a non-resident of the district, was not eligible, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of New-York, to that office, and that all the votes cast for him were absolutely void, and of no effect. Believing that, by reason of the foregoing circumstances, he, Mr. O'Brien, was duly elected to the office, he protested against the canvass of any of the votes cast in the district in favor of Mr. Hewitt. In submitting this statement and protest, Mr. O'Brien reserved the right to contest the claim of Mr. Hewitt upon the grounds of fraud and bribery, and upon other grounds which may be submitted by him hereafter.

The protest was ordered on file without any action being taken upon it.

A communication from Major Saur, claiming his election to the office of Alderman for the Sixth District, was also laid over, and reports were presented adverse to the protests of Judge Hogan and John Gillen.

The report of the board giving the full official vote of the county for the State and City officials was then read by the clerk. The following are the footings, except those of the Congressional and Assembly canvass, which are published elsewhere:

GOVERNOR.

Whole vote, 132,749; Dix, 44,908; Tilden, 87,436; Clark, 163; Bell, 130.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Whole vote, 131,980; Robinson, 43,436; Dorsheimer, 88,176; Bogg, 140.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Whole vote, 131,988; Barclay, 43,322; Thayer, 88,347; Walford, 135.

INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

Whole vote, 131,749; Kirkpatrick, 43,519; Wagener, 87,964; Bell, 130.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS.

Whole vote, 131,081; Johnson, 43,671; Miller, 88,119; Howland, 121.

The following are the totals of the vote for City officers:

MAYOR.

Whole vote, 131,693; Wales, 36,953; Wickham, 70,071; Ottendorfer, 24,226, Swinton, 87; defective, 28; blank, 188; scattering, 52; Wickham over Wales, 32,118; over Ottendorfer, 45,845; over both, 8,892.

REGISTER.

Whole vote, 131,220; Jones, 71,107; Hayes, 59,460; Bell, 104; Kuhne, 41; defective, 37; blank, 327; scattering, 154; Jones over Hayes, 11,647.

ALDERMEN AT LARGE.

Vance, 43,404; Billings, 42,747; Kuhne, 42,193; Forster, 40,478; Cole, 67,533; Guntzer, 67,554; Lewis, 68,390; Gross, 66,255; Beekman, 14,064; Blumenthal, 15,599; Beatty, 13,798; Spelman, 13,646; Gibbs, 94; Condon, 154; McMullin, 91; Keyes, 84; Carsey, 117; Taylor, 80; Blair, 85; Young, 2; defective, 76; scattering, 266; blank, 164; whole vote, 496,874. Elected, Messrs. Vance, Billings, Cole, Guntzer, Lewis, and Gross.

DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

Fourth District—Whole vote, 40,003; Robinson, 5,539; O'Neil, 4,393; McNamara, 78; Shandley, 15,249; Lysaght, 14,695. Elected—Robinson, Shandley, and Lysaght.

Fifth District—Whole vote, 43,351; Deane, 10,355; Harney, 9,786; Morris, 10,813; Gilon, 10,679; Jones, 525; Hogancamp, 1,044. Elected—Deane, Morris, and Gilon.

Sixth District—Whole vote, 38,665; Baaden, 5,250; Southworth, 6,024; Reilly, 8,300; Strack, 9,608; McQuade, 3,297; Sauer, 5,432; Repper, 565; Torker, 137. Elected—Southworth, Reilly, and Strack.

Seventh District—Whole vote, 47,601; Howland, 8,354; Brucks, 4,310; Powers, 11,050; Seery, 11,229; Erhardt, 7,938; Myhan, 4,597. Elected—Howland, Powers, and Seery.

Eighth District—Whole vote, 100,085; Bullard, 11,885; Simonson, 13,084; Robinson, 12,316; Haffin, 3,819; McCarthy, 17,269; Purroy, 17,959; Blessing, 17,353; Schreyer, 2,948; Ott, 2,774; Hayes, 126; Stokes, 40; Alten, 39; Hopkins, 31. Elected—McCarthy, Purroy, and Blessing.

CIVIL JUSTICE—SECOND DISTRICT.

Whole vote, 8,264; Burns, 2,817; Clancy, 5,443. Clancy's majority, 2,626.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

First—For, 56,463; against, 59,256; majority against, 2,793.
Second—For, 58,107; against, 57,137; majority for, 970.
Third—For, 99,527; against, 16,948; majority for, 82,579.
Fourth—For, 56,875; against, 58,086; majority against, 1,211.
Fifth—For, 100,226; against, 15,638; majority for, 84,588.
Sixth—For, 56,641; against, 58,444; majority against, 1,803.
Seventh—For, 55,756; against, 58,531; majority against, 2,795.
Eighth—For, 56,141; against, 58,581; majority against, 2,440.
Ninth—For, 56,335; against, 58,884; majority against, 2,549.
Tenth—For, 55,934; against, 58,357; majority against, 2,423.
Eleventh—For, 102,309; against, 13,382; majority for, 88,917.
Carried—Second, Third, Fifth, and Eleventh.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Society held an interesting session, last evening, at Association Hall. Rev. Dr. Bliss, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Professors in the American College at Beirut, and Hon. J. Baldwin Hay, were also present and participated in the proceedings. Dr. Crosby spoke with much interest of Prof. Paine's discoveries and labors during the past two years in Syria, and expressed hopeful anticipations of important achievements in the archæological department of the work hereafter. Prof. Selah B. Merrill was appointed associate to Prof. Paine, and Mr. Meyer, of Brooklyn, was appointed assistant engineer. The entire corps was put under command of the accomplished engineer and astronomer Col. L. C. Lane, who will leave with most of his party about the first of next month. A new "Statement" of the society is in press, and will be shortly published, which will contain a valuable paper by Prof. Paine on the supposed identification of Mounts Nebo and Pisgah.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge W. L. Learned, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Rev. Dr. Van Nest, of Florence, Italy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, is at the Brevoort House.

Chevalier A. De Stuers, Chargé d'Affaires of the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. F. D. Sewall, of Boston, and Major H. C. Merriam, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Postmaster General Marshall Jewell and family, Senator W. B. Washburn, and Ex-Gov. William Claflin, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. J. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Capt. Boxer, of the British Navy, and Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson, Judge H. R. Low, of Middletown, N. Y.; Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, and Col. Sam Tate, of Memphis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Lord's Dyeing and Cleaning Stores, No. 111 Eighth avenue, No. 630 Broadway, and No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street. Lord's "French Black" for dress goods and dry cleaning for velvets, silks, laces feathers, gloves, &c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S DISPLAY OF FANCY FURS.—The ladies will find at Knox's stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, all varieties of elegant and fashionable fancy furs marked down to very moderate figures. Now is the season to make your purchases.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200 head; market active; prices firm and a shade higher; common to native extra Steers, $4@$6 75; Stockers, $2 75@$4; Texans, $1 75@$5, according to quality; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts 36,000 head; market opened only moderately active at a range of $6 40@$6 75, and closed strong at $6 50@$7 50, with all sold; shipments 9,000 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head; market active; prices firm at $3 35@$4 25; shipments 1,100 head.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 18.—Printing cloths are quiet at unchanged prices.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia for Liverpool.—Vincente L Casares, Tomas Torres, Carlos Casares, Ivan R. Molina, Mrs. E. Haydock White, Miss Ada White, Miss Eva White, William Neely, A. Traver, H. Davidson, Thomas E. Hanson, H. Baukart, Et. Allaire, P. H. Duncombe, H. G. Wheeler, William Swale, Mr. and Mrs. G. St. Amant, Charles Johnston, E. Christ, Capt. P. Walker, A. S. Rosenbaum, Col. O. W. Peabody and wife, Mrs. Charles D. Homans, Charles C. Marsh, Emerson Rhodes, Miss Harding, E. S. Barker, Major A. Blennerhassett Leech, John J. Bagnall, T. B. Coddington, Marshall O. Roberts, Rev. D. Mellor, Thomas Barnes, John Crossley, M. P., Mr. and Mrs. Justin P. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lawrence and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, Master Fairchild, J. E. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Livingston, James T. Woodward, Miss Eliza C. Walker, Miss Bigelow, Wm. Scully, G. W. Turner, Charles Bloomfield, John B. Bender, Mr. Kulakowski, Lewis H. Polak, R. Hardy, Isaac W. How, J. O. Bartholomew, Mrs. W. Heath and two children, Mrs. Swan, two Misses Potter, P. H. McGill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wetmore Cryder, two children, and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Kissam, David Chadwick, M. P., George W. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nelson Slatter, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Rev. Dr. ague, F. C. Hett, P. F. Rose, Alfred C. Harrison, Herbert M. Howe, Richard A. Potter, George Duncan, Miss Pauline Leveque, J. V. Carpenter, I. I. Townsend, Jr., Mr. Rheam, Mr. Sneath, Mr. Burr, Mrs. Shorey and child, E. Nostrand, J. K. Collett, W. G. Gardner, Mrs. M. A. Richards and child, Miss Hutchins, Robert Ferguson, R. C. Hooper, George Hopkins, W. J. McLean Bagley, Rev. P. G. Delaney, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, R. F. Gregory, Wm. Parker, J. J. Corrigan, J. J. Kelly, Mrs. Fred. Warren.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—Mrs. Lagrange and two children, Col. Chas. Ernest, A. Sutton, Mr. Allourey, G. Paillard, Alfred Paillard, Mr. Monin, Mr. Mouliton, Mr. Clair, Mr. and Mrs. Guilleband, T. Laborde, Mr. Vanhoorebecke, Rev. Mr. Franck, Mr. Classen, Mr. Harricker, Mr. Schwaab, Miguel Spinosa, Louis Ernest, Mr. Linnen, Louis Levy, Martin Weingaepflen, Joseph Oster, Mrs. and Miss Bandin, P. E. Benze, S. Paneboeuf, A. Bourguet, H. Fraissinet, Mr. Rosenzweig, Mrs. Marc, Mr. S. Moselli, Mrs. Vendling and daughter, Mrs. Germain, Mrs. Esnault, S. Pels, Mrs. Eckmann and child, Mme. Rubens and two children, Miss Rosalie Sery, Miss M. Foltzt, Mr. and Mrs. Chabot and four children, Gustave Steffel, Mrs. Block and child, P. Klein, E. Hayens, Mrs. C. Dauphin and two children, George Staffl, Albin Flaurand, Mrs. Marie Cesar, L. Soine, E. Jacoby, F. Cannoy, H. Hospital, Mr. Chapenel, Mrs. E. Mens, Mr. De Camps.

In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.—Mr. Adam, Sidney Fraleigh, Miss Jordan, Miss Jordan, Mrs. Alice M. Beers, Mrs. Kemp, C. A. Overton, Rev. William Jackson, Joaquin Fatjo, G. F. Adams, G. E. Brockway, Tom Percy, John M. Julian, Jr., N. Keyser, Alexander Zenop, Mr. Kittie, S. A. A. Prieur, Mrs. Prieur, S. A. A. Prieur, Jr., L. S. Coulter, Thomas Potts and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:51 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon sets...11:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:13 | Gov. Island...4:02 | Hell Gate..5:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, A. Abbott; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship St. Joseph, Fales, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks James E. Ward, Liesgang, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ella, Lewis, Portland, Me., Gilchrist, White & Co.; Caller On, (Br.,) Rea, London, Jng. Peabody, Willis & Co.; Dampier, (Aust.,) Pericich, Newport, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Stella, Davis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, Maracaibo via San Carlos, Ven., Peniston & Co.; Vesta, (Br.,) Keefe, Harbor Gate, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Cacique, (Braz.,) Bento, Richmond, Va., George M. Smith; Walter Smith, Smith, Buenos Ayres, W. H. T. Hughes.

Schrs. R. J. Evans, Taylor, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Active, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Clara Woodhouse, Crine, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse & Rudd.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Cynon, Liverpool Nov. 3, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 14, lat. 41 37, lon. 57, met a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 15th, lat. 41 05, lon. 61, exchanged signals with a steam-ship supposed to be the Holland, do.; 16th, lat. 40 58, lon. 63 58, met an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangram, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Tokio, Maury, Aspinwall Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Faircloth, Savannah Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Clanranald, (of Glasgow,) Erskine, Bombay 96 ds., with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Bark Adonis, (Span.,) Valero, Havana 21 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Bark Regia, (Nor.,) Larsen, Antwerp, 56 ds., in ballast, to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Gustav Metzler, (Ger.,) York, Gloucester, 61 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lallah Rookh, (Br.,) Daken, Hamburg, Sept. 30, in ballast, to Marsten; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Carl Friedrich, (Ger.,) Knuth, Rotterdam 63 ds., in ballast to J. W. Schmidt & Co. Took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Charles A. Hoard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, St. Johns, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Brig Hyperion sld. Nov. 5 for Hampton Roads. Left in port bark Paladin, ldg. for Baltimore. Schr. Sarah A. Reed was ldg. at Arecibo, P. R., for New-York. Schr. Lavinia Bell arr. at St. Johns, P. R., Nov. 2.

Brig Abbie Titcoomb (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Elevine, Pascagoula 17 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Martinquais (Fr.,) Mauguire, St. Pierre, Mart. 22 ds., with sugar to J. S. Phillips. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Sprung main mast and lost and split sails.

Brig Catherine Morris, (Br.,) McBurnie, Wentworth, N. S., via Edgartown 12 ds., with plaster C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Wm. Dobson, (Br.,) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building-stone to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to the London, Asiatic, and American Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the Equator Oct. 18, in lon. 43; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Schr. Impulse, (of Belisle, Hon.,) Curtis, Truxillo 26 ds., with hides, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co. Had strong N. W. and N. E. gales the entire passage; Oct. 31, off Cape St. Antonio, spoke schr. Kate Helen, (Br.,) from Jamaica, for ——.

Schr. Ancona, (of St. John, N.,) Fitzgerald, Hamilton, Bermuda, 18 ds., in ballast to P. I. Nevins & Son. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales; Nov. 11, lat. 36, lon. 71, passed a large can buoy painted red.

Schr. William H. Phare, Edwards, Catilla River 15 ds., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Jane Ponder, Hudson, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Rosa Eppinger, Bayles, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Levenia, Pearce, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. E. Clark, Evans, Satilla, Ga., 17 ds., with yellow pine to order; vessel to master; had strong N. and N. E. winds. The E. Clark is bound to Providence.

Schr. E. K. Wilson, Cropper, Virginia, with wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Hudson, Hancock, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Nellie Treat, Nixon, Frankfort.
Schr. Millie Frank, Edwards, Providence.
Schr. Sarah J. Smith, Baldwin, Bristol.
Schr. H. B. Jones, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Atlantic, Shaw, Nantucket, with fish to Miller & Co.
Schr. G. B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. Kendrick Fish, Mowe, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Ellen P. Gott, Armstrong, Rockport, with lime to J. H. Haviland.
Schr. Congress, York, Gardner, with lumber to Good Bros.
Schr. Hattie V. Kelsie, new, 480 tons, Cole, of and from New-Haven.
Schr. George Brooks, Shaw, Fall River.
Schr. Detroit, Rollins, Fall River.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Williams, Stamford.
Schr. Laconia, Cameron, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr. Sentry, Lumis, Boston, with oil to Jed, Frye & Co.
Schr. Freestone, Stevens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. George Gillman, Gillman, Lubec, with fish to order.
Schr. Traveler, Smith, Eastport, with fish.
Schr. Everglade, Law, Boston.
Schr. J. M. Harlow, Harlow, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Dorby, Virginia.
Schr. C. W. Alcott, Smith, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. A. H. Hurlbert, Griffing, Alexandria.
Schr. Helen Tobin, Burnett, Alexandria.
Schr. Oaks Ames, Edmunds, Baltimore.
WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Lancaster, for Port Royal; Carondelet, for New-Orleans; barks Doris Eckhoff, for Liverpool; Octavia, for St. Johns, N. F.; Jas. A. Borland, for New-Orleans; brigs Sarah and Emma, for Oporto; Walter Smith, for Buenos Ayres.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Arr. 17th, bark Northwood, San Blas.

Arr. 18th, steamers Lucille, Wilmington; Sea Gull, Charleston; bark Ada Carter, Rio Janeiro; schrs. Lottie Ames, Emerson Rokes, Boston; Walter F. Parker, Providence; Lewis Ehrman, Savannah; Sarah Bruyn and Garret T. Wright, New-York; Lavalta, Calais; John Sherman, Boston; Belle Halladay, New-York; barks Kane, (Rus.,) Rotterdam; Frederica and Carolina, Demerara.

Cld. barks Tilled, (Norw.,) Cork or Falmouth; Amazon, Rio Janeiro; Speranza, Cork; steamer Wm. Kennedy, Providence; schr. Forest Oak, New-Haven; steamer Louise, Edenton, N. C.

At Chester, 18th—Schr. Quoddy, Windsor.

Cld. steamer Ohio, Liverpool; brig Saulle, Naples; schr. Abbie L. Dow, Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Arr. ship Uno, Boston; barks Aphrodite, (Br.,) Waterford; Milo, (Br.,) Liverpool via Sandy Hook; Thorwaldsen, ——.

South-west Pass 18th.—Arr. outside, for orders, ships Friga, (Br.,) Liverpool; Chas. H. Oulton, Newry; barks Shatmemac, ——; Imperator, (Norw.,) Marseilles; steamer City of San Antonio, New-York.

Sld. schrs. Robert Ruff, Ruatan, Lily of the Valley; ship Friga, (Br.,) Mobile.

Pass à l'Outre, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer Gussie, Havana.

Sld. schrs. Gertrude Howe, M. A. Franklin and S. Daval; steamer Guillarmo, Liverpool; bark Laurita, Bremen.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—Cld. bark Kale, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer Tonawanda, Savannah; barks Send, Malaga, and Hornet, do.; schrs. Abbie L. Dow, Boston; Providence, Providence; Bertha J. Fellows, (with a loss of her foretop-mast;) J. H. Huddell, Boston; W. C. Mosely, Blue Hill, Me.; Mary J. Lee, Bangor, (having lost her jib-boom and head gear by being run into yesterday off Salem Creek by the schr. F. B. Colton.)

Cld. barks Amity, Antwerp; Panola, Aspinwall. Schrs. B. Morris, Chelsea; Horace Moody, Cambridgeport; R. Seaman, and J. B. Austin, Montana; T. Wolf, J. R. Deverty, S. B. Wheeler, and J. H. Moore, Boston. Str. Florida, Providence.

Sld. strs. Harrisburg, Boston; Hercules, New-Bedford; Aries, Boston. Schrs. L. and D. Fisk, Boston; W. L. Abbott, Charleston.

Below—brig D. R. Stockwell, Denia.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arr., steam-ships Worcester, Hedge, from Savannah; George Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore. Schrs. Lucy Holmes, Teel, from Aquin; M. A. Willey, Willey, from Baltimore; L. F. Whittemore, Whittemore, from Philadelphia; Emma R. Shaw, Shaw, from Philadelphia; William H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Port Johnson.

PLAISTER COVE, Nov. 16 and 17.—Passed, schrs. Fearless Bay, to Gloucester; Bucerus Bay, Chaleur, to Boston; Alaska Bay, to Gloucester; bark Annie McMairn, Gloucester, do., to Pictou, N. S.; Prince Bismarck, Boston, to Cascumpec; Arequippa, hence for Gloucester.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Arr. ship John C. Potter, Rio Janeir. Spoken Sept. 18, lat. 57 06 S., lon. 76 48 W., ship Sontag, Montevideo, for San Francisco.

ASTORIA.—Arr., 17th, bark Zenea, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Fla.—Sld., 12th, schr. Maggie Dalling, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. brig Moranov, Boston.

Sld. bark Tiber, (Br.,) Liverpool.

Schr. E. A. Hooper, Doboy, for Georgetown, D. C., put in here leaky.

BOSTON, 18th—Arr. schrs. Tantamount, Port Johnson; S. E. Ludlam, Philadelphia; Herald, New-York; H. S. Brooks, Philadelphia; Twenty-one Friends, do.

Cld. steamers John Hopkins, Baltimore and Norfolk; Saxon, Philadelphia; brig Orloff, Arichat.

NORWICH, Nov. 17.—Arr. schrs. J. Tinker, Bangor; Paramount, Dennis; Lizzie, do. Chief, Hoboken.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 17.—Arr. schrs. Magnet, Calais; Jane Grant, Kingston; Howard Holder, St. John's; Jane, Bangor; Flora King, Calais.

Sld. schrs. Venus, Poughkeepsie; Hattie V. Kelsey, Baltimore.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 17.—Arr. schrs. Mocking Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; L. E. Levering, Philadelphia; Minnesota, Port Johnson; Sarah L. Thompson, New-York.

NEWPORT, Nov. 17.—Arr. schrs. George W. Glover, Rockland, for New-York; Frances Arthemus and William H. Mitchell, Shulee, N. S.

Sld. schr. Watchful, New-York.

Also arr. schrs. M. P., (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; Harbinger, Bangor; Seventy-six, Boston, for Wilmington; Goddess, Philadelphia; W. D. Coggill, Calais; Nautilus, Cocheco; Frances Hatch, Maggie Bell, Rockland, for New-York.

BRISTOL, Nov. 17.—Arr. schr. John L. Tracy, Alexandria William F. Burden, Port Johnson.

PAWTUCKET, Nov. 17.—Arr. schr. Expedite, New-York.

NEW LONDON, Nov. 18.—Arr. schr. Ida E. Latham, Alexandria. The whaling barks Peru and George Marx, of this port, were sold yesterday at private terms to parties in New-Bedford for sperm whaling.

TYBEE, Ga., Nov. 17.—Arr. steam-ship Vindicator, from New-York; steamer Saragossa, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer City of Waco, New-York; bark Lothair, Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ship Agnes, Havana.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Cld. bark Hope, (Norw.,) for Reval.

PICTOU, N. S., Nov. 18.—Cld. ship County of Pictou, Savannah.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 17—Sld. bark Viking, Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Nov. 18.—Arr. brig Manzanilla, South Amboy; steamers Franconia, New-York; schr. Senator Grimes, from Calais, for New-York.

Cld. brig H. E. Wheeler, Cardenas; schrs. Lizzie Dewey, Havana; J. G. Craig, Port Antonio, Jam.; steamer George Cromwell, New-York.

LEWES, Nov. 18.—Passed in: Bark Maggie Chapman, from Hamburg; ship Constantine, from Bremen.

In the harbor: Tug Catherine, from the eastward, for St. Martin's, Md.

Two steamers (unknown) passed in.

A hermaphrodite brig is going up.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 18—Noon.—Passed up, ship John O. Baker, London.

Passed down, steamer Belief, from Chester, Penn., for New-York; bark Alpen, Dublin; steamer Harrisburg, Boston; schrs. Wm. L. Abbott, W. D. Shepherd, Horace Moodie, Elwood Burton, L. and D. Fisk, J. Maxfield, M. A. Gaban, and Caroline J. Kienzle, Boston; Armenia, Westmoreland, and Ed. A. Atwood, Providence; Theresa Wolf, Salem. Two hermaphrodite brigs and a deep-laden schr. are anchored below Finnis Point.

NEW-CASTLE, Nov. 18.—Passed up, Swedish bark Ulalia, from Liverpool; schr. Lizzie Baker, from St. John, N. B.

Passed down, schr. Maud, for Portland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 16.—Arr. schrs. Charlie Cobb, Rondout, for Boston; Zeila, Hoboken, for do.; Gem and Red Jacket, New-York, for Bangor; Sea Lark, do., for Portland; Como, Hoboken, for Augusta; Wanderer, Newport, for Lincolnsville; Robt. J. Leonard, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B., via Portland; fishing schr. Falcon, of and for Gloucester, with 150 barrels menhaden.

Sld. schrs. Laconia, Robert Byron, and Emma and Sebra.

Nov. 17.—Arr. steamer L. Brightman, Newport, for Portland; schrs. Osprey and Clara Jane, New-York, for Boston; Van Buren, South Amboy, for do.; Valparaiso, Rondout, for do.; Wm. McLean, New-York, for Rockland; Janet S., (Br.,) Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Grace Cushing, New-York, for Portland; John S. Detwiler, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Mary Augusta, Providence, for Cala s.

Returned, schrs. Saxon and Owen Hand.

Sld. steamer L. Brightman; schr Cocheco.

17th.—Arr. schr. Helen Mar, New-York for Boston; Ralph Carleton, Port Johnson, for do.; N. H. Hall, Hoboken, for Portsmouth; Lizzie B. McNichol, Philadelphia, for do.; Lizzie D. Small, do., for Danversport; Nadab, do., for Newburyport; Philanthropist, South Amboy for Portland; Iola, Port Johnson, for Salem; Lucknow, Gosnold for Provincetown.

Also arr. schrs. David Torrey and H. H. Fisk, Portland, for New-York; S. & B. Small, Shulee, for do.; Nathan Clifford, Belfast, do.; Mary Eliza, Bangor, for Fall River; Cora Etta, Chevelie, for Philadelphia; Altovela, Harwich, Antiqua.

Passed by, schr. Ossea, (Br.,) St. John, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Lucy Holmes, Henry Croskey, T. Benedict, Susan Stetson, Matanzas, Mountain Laurel, Mary E. Gage, Alpine, Leonora, William Gillum, N. H. Skinner, Pacific, Dexter Clark, Hattie McG. Buck, Como, Zila, Sea Lark, Red Jacket, Charlie Caleb, Robt. J. Leonard, (Br.,) Mary Augusta, Jno. S. Detwiler, Wm. McLoon, Clara Jane, Van Buren, Saxon, Osprey, Grace Cushing, Valparaiso, Owen P. Hinds, Janet S., (Br.)

Wind, S. E.; cloudy.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—Arr. steamers Scandinavian, Smith, Liverpool; Fanny Cadwallader, Foster, New-York; bark Ada Carter, Abergh, Navassa; brig Anita Owen, Upton, Pass Christian, La.; schrs Cyrus Hall, Howes, Portland; Isaac Orbeton, Crockett, Rockland; Mary J. Ward, Ward, Boston; barkentine Alex. R. Campbell, Bunker, Halifax.

Cld. steamers Wm. Kennedy, Foster, Providence, Vineland, Bowen, New-York; bark Speranza, (Norw.,) Nellum, Cork or Falmouth; schrs. [illegible] New-Haven; Wabo, Gandy, New-York.

Sld. barks Fredues, Antwerp, and Viandra, [illegible] Eng.; brig L. Staples and David Bugbie, Genoa; schr. Nellie, Mayaguez.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 17th.—Arr. steamers San Jacinto and Vindicator, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; Somerset, Boston; bark Flora Lacs, Havana.

Cld. ship Annie, Goudey, Bent; bark Northern Chief, Miller, Liverpool; bar s Flora, Kloster, Cork or Falmouth, and Uriel, Siebold, Reval.

Sld. steamer Cleopatra, New-York.

Arr. 18th, bark Maud E. Cann, Cann, Bristol; steamer Saragossa, Baltimore; schrs. Ruth Robinson, Rogers, New-York; Carrie A. Bently, Folksburg, Philadelphia.

Cld. bark Amasa Church, (having completed repairs,) for Beaufort.

Sld. steamer Oriental, Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18.—Arr. bark Elizabeth Ments, New-York.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer Vicksburg, Rudolf, New-York.

Cld. steamer Mediator, Martin, New-York.

Sld. steamer Calvert, Foley, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 18.—Sld. brig Moltke, Baltimore.

Passed out—Brig Mariner, Demerara.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Cld. steamer Ohio, Morrison, Liverpool; brig Saulle, Jaccarino, Naples; schrs. Providence, Rice, Providence; Abbie L. Dow, Young, Boston; steamers Berks, Worth, Fall River.

Arr. schrs. Mary Mears, Haskell, Bangor; Abbie L. Dow, Young, Boston; B. W. Robinson, Smith, do.; bark Julalia, Berstrom, Liverpool.

Below, brig Nellie Clifford.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer Glancus, Bearse, New-York; schrs. American Chief, Snow, Raritan River; Emma M. Fox, Case, Philadelphia; N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, do.; H. L. Curtis, Mann, Port Johnson; Osprey, Gurney, do.; Hurley, Hall, New-York; Mary E. Gage, Church, South Amboy; Zampa, Sanborn, Newburg.

Cld. steamer General Whitney, Hallett, New-York.

Sld. steamers John Hopkins and Saxon; ship George Hurlbut; bark Vesta.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Cld. steamer City of Galveston, New-York; brig Neuva, Barcelona.

Sld. ship George Scolfield, Friga.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—Arr. steamer City of Waco, New-York; bark Lothair, Liverpool.

Cld. bark Galveston, for Liverpool.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 18.—Passed up, brig D. R. Stockwell, Denia. Passed down, steam-ships Aries and Hercules; schrs. John B. Austin, Babel; H. Iron, Boston; Wm. Denning, Portland; C. E. Elmer, Key West; Wm. Bennett, Providence, and M. H. Westcott. Steam-ship Virginia, from Charleston, in sight coming up.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 18.—Brig Memphis, from St. John, passed in last night.

Arr. to-day, brig Clara and Agnes, (26 ds.) from Demerara, for orders; steamer Albermarle, for New-York this evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, from Hoboken for Apponaug, with coal, ran on the reef E. of sunken marsh, Hell Gate, afternoon of the 18th, knocking a hole in her port bow. The Captain ran her on the flats E. of the South Brother, where she sank in twelve feet of water. The F. F. is owned by Joseph Eaton, of Narragansett Ferry, and is partly insured. Wrecking masters Brown & Baxter have made a contract to raise her as soon as possible.

Arr. United States steam-ship Plymouth, Russell, Boston via Plymouth, N. H., Nov. 17.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 18.—Arr. brig Melma, Sydney; schr. Anna Courier, Boston.

Cld. brig William Gunson, Cienfuegos; schrs. Calvin and Mary, New-York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—Arr. 17th, bark L. Lindsay, St. Ubes.

Sld. steamer Georgia, Portland.

SARNIA, Canada, Nov. 18.—The steamer Quebec, of the Lake Superior route, arrived last night. Among the passengers were Mr. Murdock, Chief of Surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Thunder Bay, and Mr. Grant, of the Public Works Department. The Captain reports that he experienced a succession of snow storms on Lake Superior and very rough weather on Lake Huron.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Sld. for the United States, Arzilla, E. M. Storer, and Lottie.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Ternan, Margaretta Blanca, Alexandra, rono, and Betty.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Hero, Wanderer, Albi, Kate Agnes, Nuova St. Marco, and J. M. Hydi.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Stefanino, Angelolina Bonardi, Colan, and Famidens Minde.

The brig Grazia, from Odessa, is aground in a dangerous position, at Constantinople, and will probably be a total wreck.

HAMBURG, Nov. 18.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Klopstock (new) sld. this morning, at 11 o'clock, direct for New-York.

CARDIFF, Nov. 18.—The steam-ship Glamorgan, Capt. Leybourne, from New-York Nov. 5, arr. here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Nov. 18.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York Nov. 7, for Glasgow, touched here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 18.—The Cunard Line Steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from New-York Nov. 7, for Liverpool arr. here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Silver-Plated Ware.

NEW AND RICH DESIGNS.

Made by a most valuable improvement in the mode of Electro-plating, by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating of silver.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

The Merits of Waltham Watches

Should be more fully understood, as but few are aware of the improvements made within the last two years; during that time several smaller sizes have been added, and the stem-winding attachment applied to all grades and sizes. In pattern and finish of the cases they particularly excel, and as time-keepers have no equal. Comparing quality with quality they are the best for the price in the market, and a good Waltham Watch can be bought much less than a poor one of foreign make. We have by far the largest, and, in fact, the only complete assortment of Waltham Watches in the country, and as our prices are the lowest, buyers will find it to their interest to call on us, or send for a Price List. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, suitable for Holiday Gifts, was never so complete as at the present time.

Howard & Co.,
No. 222 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.

ARE OPENING DAILY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS
FROM
LONDON,
PARIS,
and VIENNA.

Having purchased them in these markets during the past season for cash, they are enabled to offer them to the trade, and their friends generally, at
UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

No. 6 Maiden lane.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

NOS. 502-504 BROADWAY,
Offer their extensive stock of
LADIES' FURS,
At the lowest possible prices.
Sable, Seal, Mink,
AND ALL OTHER FURS,
In great varieties, including
SEAL SKIN SACQUES
Of all grades and styles.
Fur Trimmings
In very large assortment, of every description.
502—504 BROADWAY.
Wholesale and Retail.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST.,
UP STAIRS,
will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of
STERLING SILVER-WARE
OF A
SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,
AT MUCH
BELOW MARKET PRICES.

FREE EXHIBITION

OF AN
ELEGANT COLLECTION
OF
PAINTINGS,
FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION,
AT
KURTZ'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.,
DAY AND EVENING.

BAXTER STEAM ENGINE.
PRICES REDUCED.
Call or send for circular to
WM. D. RUSSELL, No. 18 Park place, New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM PURIFIES THE Blood. Hyatt's Swiss Liniment cures scheenand pain.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$35,000 Un. Pac., S. F. 76	200 Pacific Mail..... 45⅛
15,000 do....... 76⅛	400 do....... 45
1000 Western Union. 80¼	800 do......s3. 44⅞
300 do......c. 80¼	800 do....... 45
2000 do......s3. 80¼	100 do.....b3. 45
500 do....... 80¼	100 do.....b3. 45⅛
500 do....... 80⅜	400 do....... 45
1300 do....... 80¼	600 do....... 45¼
100 do.....b10. 80⅜	400 Ohio & Miss..... 31¾
100 do.....b3. 80¼	600 do....... 31⅝
600 do....... 80⅜	200 do......c. 31¾
300 do....... 80⅜	1000 do....... 31⅞
100 do....... 80¼	100 do....... 31⅞
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...102	1200 do....... 32
1100 do.......101⅞	200 do......c. 32
200 do.......102	100 do.....b3. 32⅛
100 Erie Railway...c. 29⅜	400 do....... 32
100 do....... 29⅜	200 At. & Pacific Pref. 15⅞
100 Rock Island.......100⅜	300 Pacific R. of Mo... 47½
100 do.......100½	10 do....... 47
100 St. L. & Kansas C. 25	200 do....... 48
100 Union Pacific..... 35⅝	20 do....... 47¼
500 do....... 35½	100 do....... 47½
700 do....... 35⅝	700 North-west. Pref. 59¾
200 do....... 35¾	100 do....... 60⅛
800 do......s3. 35⅞	200 North-western.... 41¾
1700 do....... 36	200 do....... 41⅞
500 do.....b3. 36	500 do....... 41¾
800 do.....b3. 36⅛	1300 do....... 41⅞
500 do....... 35⅞	800 do.....b3. 42
1000 do....... 36¼	300 do......s3. 42
200 do.....b3. 36¼	500 do....... 42
1300 do....... 36⅛	300 do....... 42⅛
800 do....... 36	25 do....... 41⅞
2500 Lake Shore..... 81	100 do......s3. 42⅛
500 do....... 81⅛	600 do....... 42¼
500 do....... 81	100 do.....b3. 42⅜
1500 do....... 80⅞	800 do....... 42⅛
2500 do......s3. 80¾	100 St. Paul........ 36¾
4800 do....... 80⅞	1200 do....... 36¾
1200 do.....s3. 80⅞	400 do....... 36⅞
2500 do....... 81	100 do......s3. 37
10 do....... 81⅛	100 do....... 37
900 do.....b3. 81	100 do....... 37⅛
100 do....... 81⅛	500 Tol. & Wabash... 31¾
500 do....... 81	2500 do....... 31⅞
200 do......s3. 80⅞	300 do....... 31¾
200 do.....b3. 81	100 do.....b3. 31⅞
400 do....... 80⅞	200 do....... 31⅞
1400 do....... 80¾	100 do....... 31¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b. c.118½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....12.118
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......s3.112½	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.118¾
2,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.114¼	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.118¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.115½	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.......12.112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 95¼	300 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 15⅞
3,000 Arkansas 6s... 20	100 do.....b3. 16
1,000 N.Y.S.C.By Ln.108⅝	300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.101¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, iss. to N. C. R., C. off. 37	200 do....... 101⅝
10,000 N.C.6s,o.,J.&J. 30¼	600 do......s3.101½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon....... 56⅜	50 do.......c.101⅝
	400 do....... 101½
	400 Un. Pa....b. c.s3. 36
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 56⅜	200 do......s3. 35⅞
2,000 do....... 56¼	1000 do....... 35⅞
10,900 Va. 6s, Defer'd. 12¾	100 do.....b3. 35⅞
3,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 23½	1800 do....... 36
2,000 do....... 24	900 do.....b3. 36⅛
5,000 C.,R.I.& Pa.7s.107¾	700 do....... 36
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 87	300 do......s3. 36
	500 do......s3. 36⅛
11,000 C. & N. W. Con. coup. G. bds... 85	300 do....... 36⅛
	900 do.....b3. 36¼
2,000 do....... 84⅞	700 do....... 36⅜
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 98	2100 do....... 36¼
3,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C.111¼	400 Chic. & R. I. b. c.100⅝
5,000 C.& O.1st,Con. 50½	200 do......s3.100½
3,000 L. S. 2d,Con.C. 94⅞	100 do....... 100¼
3,000 Han. 1st 7s, C.107¾	200 do....... 100⅜
5,000 do.....b3.108	200 do....... 100⅛
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 84½	100 do....... 100⅛
6,000 C. P. Gold bds. 95⅞	100 do.....b3.100¼
1,000 W. Pac. bds.... 85¾	300 do.....b3.100⅜
16,000 Un. Pac. 1st.... 90⅛	300 do....... 100¼
24,000 do....... 90¼	100 do......s3.100¼
37,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 88¼	200 do....... 100⅛
2,000 U. P. S. F....b3. 76¼	50 Pitt., Ft.W.&C.Gt. 94
5,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d.......b. c.b3. 80	300 C. & N. W.b.c.s3. 42⅛
	1200 do....... 42
6,000 C.,C.& I.C. 1st. 69	500 do....... 41⅞
4,000 Mich. Cent. 7s. 99⅞	300 do....... 41⅞
3,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 72¼	500 do......c. 42
5,000 T. & W. C. C... 59	500 do....... 42
5,000 C. & Pitts. 4th. 95	800 do....... 41⅞
38 Park Bank......138	100 do......s3. 41⅞
8 Cent. Nat'l Bank.100⅛	900 do....... 41⅝
5 Metropolitan Bk.135	200 do....... 41⅝
67 D. & H. Canal....116	2700 do....... 41⅞
200 Q. M. Co.....b.c. 32⅛	600 do....... 41⅞
100 West. Un.b.c.b3. 80⅜	600 do....... 41⅞
300 do....... 80¼	1100 do....... 41¾
700 do....... 80⅛	500 do......s3. 41¾
1500 do......s3. 80	10 do....... 41⅝
2600 do....... 80	500 do......s3. 41½
300 do....... 80⅛	300 do.....b3. 41⅝
300 do.....b3. 80⅛	500 do....... 41⅝
700 do....... 80	500 do.....b3. 41½
200 do....... 80⅛	1500 do....... 41½
100 do....... 80¼	2200 do....... 41⅝
700 do......s3. 80¼	200 do....... 41⅝
400 do......c. 80¼	500 do....... 41⅝
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 45⅛	1300 do....... 41⅝
500 do....... 45¼	500 do....... 41½
100 do....... 45⅛	900 do....... 41½
300 do....... 45	50 C. & N. W. Pf.b3. 60¼
1600 do....... 44⅞	100 P. R. of M.b.c.b3. 47¼
1500 do....... 45	100 do....... 47¼
200 do.....b3. 45⅛	300 do.....b3. 47
100 do......c. 45	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c. 9¾
300 do....... 45⅛	100 do....... 10
200 Adams Express...119½	20 Del., Lack. & W..109⅝
10 Amer. Ex......b. c. 64½	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37⅛
25 do....... 64½	800 do......s3. 36⅞
9 do....... 64	500 do....... 37
100 Canton.......b. c. 62½	800 do....... 36¾
100 do....... 61½	500 do....... 36⅞
200 Erie R'w'y.b. c.c. 29⅜	800 do....... 36⅞
300 do....... 29⅜	1200 do......s3. 36¾
600 do.....b3. 29¼	300 do....... 36¾
500 do....... 29⅛	500 do....... 36⅝
400 do....... 29⅜	300 do....... 36⅝
400 do.....b3. 29⅜	500 do....... 36⅝
100 Mich. Cent...b.c. 76½	100 Chic., Mil. & St. P. Pf......b. c.c. 56¼
600 L. S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 80⅝	300 T.,W. & W.b.c.s3. 31⅝
1500 do......s3. 80½	100 do....... 31⅞
3200 do....... 80½	1000 do....... 31⅞
500 do......s3. 80⅜	400 do....... 31¼
1000 do....... 80⅜	400 do....... 31½
1300 do....... 80¼	100 do....... 31¼
500 do......s3. 80⅛	200 do....... 31½
1200 do....... 80⅛	400 do....... 31½
2200 do....... 80¼	500 do....... 31⅞
2500 do....... 80¼	100 do....... 31⅞
4000 do....... 80⅛	300 do....... 31⅞
1600 do....... 80¼	200 do....... 31¼
500 do....... 80½	1400 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 31⅞
700 do......s3. 80¼	1900 do....... 31⅞
1600 do....... 80¼	1100 do....... 31⅞
2300 do....... 80¼	300 do....... 31⅞
1700 do....... 80¼	100 do....... 31⅞
1500 do....... 80⅜	300 do....... 31⅞
100 Alton & T. Haute. 7⅜	1300 do....... 31⅞
100 Chic., Bur. & Q...104⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union....b3. 80⅜	300 North-west....s3. 41⅝
800 do......s3. 80¼	1300 do....... 41⅞
200 do....... 80½	800 do....... 41⅞
7 do....... 80⅛	500 do....... 41¾
100 do......s3. 80⅛	100 do....... 41⅞
300 Pacific Mail..... 45⅛	100 do....... 41⅞
300 do....... 45	700 do....... 41¾
800 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅜	500 do....... 41⅞
200 do.......101⅝	300 do.....b3. 41⅞
1500 Union Pacific..... 35¼	100 do.....b3. 41⅝
100 do....... 36⅛	200 North-west. Pref. 59¾
500 do.....b3. 36¼	200 do....... 59⅞
100 do....... 36¼	100 do......c. 59½
2500 do....... 36¼	200 Tol. & Wab..... 31½
300 Lake Shore.....b3. 80¼	100 do....... 31⅝
2700 do....... 80¼	200 do......c. 31⅝
5800 do....... 80⅝	100 do....... 31⅝
300 do.....b3. 80⅝	100 Rock Island.....100⅜
6100 do....... 80⅝	100 do.....b3.100⅜
100 do......s3. 80⅝	100 do.....b3.100½
2500 do....... 80⅝	100 do.....b30.100½
1000 do......s3. 80¼	100 do....... 100¼
3200 do....... 80½	300 St. Paul Pref.... 56
100 do.....b3. 80⅜	100 do....... 56¼
100 do....... 80⅜	100 do....... 56
1000 St. Paul....... 36⅞	50 do....... 55¾
100 do.....b3. 37	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 32
100 do......s3. 36⅞	100 do....... 31⅞
600 do....... 37	100 At. & Pac. Pref... 15¾
200 do....... 36⅞	100 do.....b3. 15⅞
300 do....... 36¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo... 46⅞
200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 34¾	50 do....... 47

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......112¼	$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.118¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......118¼	2,000 U. S. 5s,C.,'81.112½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coupon....... 55⅛	1000 L.S.& M.S.b. c.s3. 80⅝
	900 do.....b3. 80¾
11,000 N.Y.C. 7s,'76.103½	500 do....... 80¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 97½	1700 do....... 80⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 90¼	3000 do.....b3. 81
1,000 do....... 90⅜	500 do......s3. 80⅞
20,000 W.Un.Tel. bds. 99¾	200 do......s3. 80⅞
5,000 L.Sh.Con.2d C. 95	1000 do......s4. 80⅞
2,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coupon on...c. 50⅛	6600 do....... 81
	500 do......s3. 80⅞
12,000 Ia. Mid. 1st 8s. 80	300 do......s3. 81
5,000 Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.......b. c. 79	600 do....... 81⅛
	100 do......s3. 80⅞
40,000 Mor. & Es. 7s, '71.......b. c.. 98	10 D. L. & W.b.c.s3.109½
	500 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 36¼
3,000 Ch.&N.W.Con. C. Gold bds.... 84⅞	1200 do....... 36¼
	100 do......s3. 36⅛
6,000 do....... 85	300 do....... 36⅛
5,000 N. J. Cen. Con.103½	200 Cl. & Pitts. Guar. 87½
6,000 Cl.&Pitts.Con. Sinking Fund.100	300 do.....b. c. 87¾
	300 do....... 88
1,000 West. Pac.bds. 85¾	500 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 41⅝
3,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st.105	100 do....... 41⅞
3,000 Canada So.1st, with int. cer... 59½	300 do......s3. 41⅞
	300 do.....b3 42
100 Canton Co....b. c. 62¾	1900 do....... 42
100 Coal of Md.b. c. 47½	400 do....... 42⅛
100 West. Un.b. c.b3. 80¼	900 do....... 42¼
25 do....... 80½	300 do......s3. 42¼
300 do......s3. 80¼	300 do......s3. 42¼
100 do.....b3. 80⅜	600 do......s3. 42
2300 do....... 80⅜	100 C.& N.W.Pref.b.c. 59⅝
1300 do.....b3. 80½	100 do....... 59¾
400 do....... 80⅜	500 do....... 59⅞
100 Adams Express...119	300 do....... 60
10 do.......120	200 C. & R. I...b. c.b3.100½
8 do.....b. c.120	200 do.....b3.100½
100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 45	100 do....... 100½
300 do....... 45⅛	200 C.M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 37
300 do....... 45¼	300 do....... 37
200 do....... 45¼	1300 do....... 37⅛
50 do....... 45⅜	300 do....... 37
100 Erie.......b. c.b3. 29⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 56¾
400 do.....b3. 29⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 15⅞
200 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.101⅞	100 do....... 15¾
100 do....... 101⅞	700 do....... 15⅞
100 do.....b3.101⅞	500 do....... 16
200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 31⅞	800 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 31½
200 do.....b3. 32	200 do.....b3. 31½
400 do.....b3. 32⅛	200 do.....b3. 31⅝
600 do....... 32	200 do.....b3. 31¾
100 do....... 31⅞	100 do....... 31¾
50 O. & Miss. Pf. b. c. 60	100 do....... 31⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 9⅞	100 St. L., I. M. & So.. 23

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

10 Del. & Hudson....116	600 North-western.... 42⅛
1000 Western Union.. 80¼	2000 do....... 42
700 Mariposa L. & M.. 5	200 St. Paul.....b3. 36⅞
200 Pacific Mail....s3. 45⅛	100 do......s3. 36¾
1000 do....... 45⅛	400 do....... 36¾
300 Erie....... 29¼	100 do....... 36⅞
100 do....... 29⅛	200 Rock Island.....100¼
1000 do....... 29	700 Tol. & Wabash... 31⅝
200 do....... 28⅞	600 do......s3. 31½
200 do......s3. 28¾	500 do.....b3. 31⅝
300 do....... 28⅞	300 do....... 31⅝
200 N. J. Central....107¼	60 Del., L. & W...b3. 109⅝
100 North-west. Pref. 60	50 Ft. Wayne....... 94½
300 Lake Shore....s3. 80⅞	400 Ohio & Miss....b3. 32
100 do....... 80⅞	200 do....... 31⅞
900 do....... 80⅞	1600 do....... 32
1400 do....... 80¾	700 do....... 32
200 do....... 80¾	700 do....... 31⅞
800 do......s3. 80⅜	100 St. L. & Iron M... 22¾
600 do......s3. 80⅜	100 do.....b60. 23

500 N. Y. C. & Hud....101⅞ 300 Pac. R. of Mo.b3. 47
500 do......s3.101½ 300 do....... 47
900 Union Pacific.... 36⅛ 100 do....... 47
400 do.....b3. 36⅛ 100 do......s3. 47
200 do......s3. 36

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Wall street markets are just now in a generally unsettled though not essentially unfavorable condition, and appear to be undergoing the process of rectification which is invariably needed to equalize values after a period of extreme strength has passed and the reactionary or lowering movement has begun to be felt. To-day's results in the various branches of financial and speculative affairs show a weaker tone and lower rates in Foreign Exchange, a steadier Money market, a barely firm feeling in Gold and Government Bonds, and, with few exceptions, a lower range of quotations for Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks. The main source of this disturbance is the drain of bullion from the Bank of England, which necessitated the recent advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, and inaugurated an export movement in Specie from this point to supply the British demand. It was believed that these shipments would reach a considerable volume, but the cessation of importations of American securities from Europe has had the effect of reducing the demand for Exchange remittances, and as a consequence rates for bills are lower, while Gold continues at a high premium. Exchange has now got below the Specie shipping point, but there are still some evidences that the exportation of Gold Coin is not altogether abated, for though $500,000, which were packed yesterday, did not go out by to-day's steamer, $250,000, gold, were dispatched, and there is a large amount engaged to go forward to-morrow. There is an impression prevailing among leading bankers that the rate of discount at the Bank of England will be advanced in the near future to 6 ₱ cent., as the outflow of Bullion from the Bank still continues, and it may be that these shipments are made in anticipation of such a course, with a speculative view to the probabilities in the case. The advices from London show a loss of £67,000 Bullion, withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day, and the general market for Consols and American Securities is dull and tending lower. The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 4 ₱ cent.

In this market the Stock Exchange transactions have been large, with a lower range of prices at the close, as compared with yesterday's last prices. There are evidences that some of the heavy operators have unloaded and realized on the recent high scale of prices, and are allowing the market to sag off. The feature of to-day's transactions was the large business done in Lake Shore, 93,000 shares having changed hands, and it is reported that a considerable proportion of these sales were on account of Western holders, who are experiencing some uncertainty of feelings as to the precise meaning of the late demonstration of strength and independence by the Baltimore and Ohio managers. The Missouri Pacific movement appears to have exhausted itself in yesterday's extraordinary effort, and the sales and fluctuations to-day were of no particular significance. The monetary situation is without especial interest, the market being steady with the rates on Call loans throughout the day at 3½@4 ₱ cent. Prime discounts are done at 5@7 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity. Sterling Exchange is weak and lower, the leading drawers having marked their nominal asking rates down to $4 86 for sixty days and $4 90 for demand. The actual business rates are $4 85¼@$4 86¾, and $4 89¼@$4 89½. Gold was singularly irregular, opening at 111⅛, and in the first two hours of business advancing to 111¼, and declining from that point to 110⅞. This weakness was influenced mainly by the dull and heavy condition of Sterling Exchange, which had fallen below the specie shipping point. After midday the Gold premium rallied to and closed at the opening price, on the announcement of the continuation of specie exports. The rates on Loans of Gold were for borrowing 1 ₱ cent. and "flat," and for carrying 1 to 4 ₱ cent., the last rate being 1½. Government Bonds were steady and in fairly active request, especially for new Fives and Five-twenties of 1862. A lot of $80,000 of the last named coupons sold at the Exchange at 112½, and we heard of some large purchases at bankers' counters of New Fives by insurance companies and banks for permanent investment. At the Stock Exchange, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, and Wabash opened ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, North-west Common and Ohio and Mississippi ¼ ₱ cent., and North-west Preferred ½ ₱ cent.; Erie and Pacific Mail were ⅛ ₱ cent. higher and Missouri Pacific ½ ₱ cent., the remainder of the list having been unchanged. Before the first call there was an improvement of about ¼ ₱ cent., with the exception of Union Pacific, which rose ¾ ₱ cent., from 35½ to 36¼, and North-west Common, which moved up ½ ₱ cent., from 41⅝ to 42⅛. At the call the market became weak, and Lake Shore declined from 81⅛ to 80, North-west Common from 42⅜ to 41⅜, Erie from 29⅝ to 29⅛, Rock Island from 100⅝ to 100⅛, St. Paul Common from 37⅛ to 36¾, Preferred from 56¼ to 55¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 32⅛ to 31⅝, Wabash from 31⅞ to 32⅛, Union Pacific from 36¼ to 35⅞, Pacific Mail 45¼ to 44⅞, and Western Union from 80⅜ to 80. There was a partial recovery after midday, and then a slight reaction. At the second call, however, a firm tone set in, and sales of Lake Shore were made as high as 81⅛, New-York Central 101⅞, Erie 29¼, North-West common 42¼, Rock Island 100⅝, St. Paul common 37⅛, Preferred 56¾, Wabash 31¾, Ohio and Mississippi 32⅛, Union Pacific 36½, Pacific Mail 45⅛, and Western Union 80½. In the final dealings Erie declined to 28¾, and the remainder of the list reacted ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. from the highest prices of the afternoon. The sales of North-west Preferred were made at 59¾@60⅛@59½@60. Missouri Pacific sold at 47½@48@46⅞@47, and Atlantic and Pacific Preferred at 15⅞@16@15¾@16⅛. Investment shares were quiet. Pittsburg advanced to 88, and New-Jersey Central declined to 107¼. In Railway Mortgages there was a good demand and firm prices, with the leading transactions in Morris and Essex 7s, of '71, at 98; Union Pacific firsts at 90⅛@90¼; Land Grants at 88¼; North-western Consolidated coupons, gold, at 84⅞@85. Twenty thousand dollars Western Union Telegraph Bonds were sold at 99¾. State Securities were moderately active, and sales of New-York State Bounty Loan were made at 108⅝, and of Missouri Long sixes at 95¼.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $156,000 for interest on the public debt, and $121,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts aggregated $267,000. The shipment of specie to Europe by to-day's steamers amounted to $374,400, of which $250,000 were in Gold coin and the remainder Silver bars. The engagements for to-morrow's steamers are $400,000, principally in Gold coin.

In regard to the course of Treasurer Spinner in throwing out the bills of the Second National Bank of Lawrence, Kan., recently sent in for redemption, explanation may be made as follows: Under the old system the New-York banks were the redemption agents of the country Banks, and the City Banks threw out the notes of banks in default as a preliminary step to enable the holders of such notes to protest them. The Government is now, through Treasurer Spinner, acting as redemption agent, and the rejection of the notes of this Lawrence Bank is a necessary preliminary step to enable the Controller of the Currency so protest these notes, and make application for the appointment of a Receiver. It is reported in some quarters that as many as one hundred national banks are in arrears their 5 ₱ cent. deposit of greenbacks to make good their redemptions, and it is believed that the Treasurer's action in this instance will have a tendency to bring them up promptly with their arrearage.

The following are the closing prices for to-day, in comparison with those of Tuesday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 18.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, Coup., 1881	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1862	112⅝	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867	118¾	118¾
American Gold	111⅛	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½@$4 85¾	$4 85@$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅞	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	100⅜	100¼
Pacific Mail	45	45⅛
St. Paul Common	36⅞	36⅞
St. Paul Preferred	56⅛	56¾
Western Union	80¼	80¼
Union Pacific	35½	36
Lake Shore	81⅛	80⅝
Toledo and Wabash	31⅞	31⅝
North-western Common	42	42
North-western Preferred	60¼	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	109½	109⅝
New-Jersey Central	107½	107¼
Panama	114½	114½
Erie	29⅜	28⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	10	9⅞
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101½	5,650
Erie	29⅝	28¾	4,900
Lake Shore	81⅛	80	93,560
Wabash	31⅞	31½	12,900
North-western	42⅜	41⅜	38,335
North-western Preferred	60⅛	59½	1,950
Rock Island	100⅝	100⅛	4,000
Fort Wayne	94	94	50
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅛	36¾	13,130
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	56¾	55¾	750
Pittsburg	88	87¾	800
Del., Lack. & Western	109⅝	109⅜	90
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	200
Michigan Central	76½	76½	100
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	104⅜	104⅜	100
Union Pacific	36½	35½	27,500
Missouri Pacific	48	46⅞	1,500
C., C. & Indiana Central	10	9¾	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	34¾	34⅝	200
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅛	31⅝	15,900
St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf.	25	25	100
Western Union	80½	80	22,532
Atlantic & Pacific Pf.	16	15¾	2,300
Pacific Mail	45¼	44⅞	10,800
Quicksilver	32⅛	32⅛	200
Mariposa	5	5	300
Adams Express	119½	119	318
Canton Company	62¾	61½	300
Consol. Coal	47½	47½	100
Iron Mountain	23	23	200
Alton & T. H.	7⅜	7⅜	100
Total sales			259,165

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	118½	118¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118½	118¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119½	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¼	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	118⅛	118½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	118⅜	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	118¼	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118¾	119
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	113½	114
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	95¾	96
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	85⅞	86

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$31,971,000
Gold balances	2,338,710
Currency balances	2,943,607

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$98,837,435
Currency balances	5,200,187
Gold exchanges	5,559,737
Gold balances	1,447,335

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 39	N. Y. 6s Can. L., '78.110
Alabama 8s, '86...... 45	N. Y. 6s Gold R., '87.110
Alabama 8s, '88...... 45	N. Y. 6s Gold C., '87.110
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 20	N. Y. 6s Gold L., '83.110
Ar. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss. 10	N. Y. 6s Gold L., '91 115
Ar. 7s, M. & L. R.... 12	N. Y. 5s Gold L., '75 108
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 8	N. Y. 5s Gold L., '76.103
Ar.7s,M.,O.&R.Riv. 8	N. C. 6s,old,Jn & Ju. 30¼
Ar. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.. 8	N. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 30
California 7s.........113	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.J.&J. 51
Conn. 6s..............105	N. C. 6s,N.C.R.A&O. 51
Georgia 6s............ 78	N. C. 6s,do. C off,J.J. 35
Ga. 7s, n. bds........ 89	N.C. 6s,do.do.,A.&O. 35
Indiana 5s............101	N. C.6s, F'd'g A, '66. 21
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.....102	N. C.6s,F'd'g Act '68. 20
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.....102	N. C. 6s, n. bds.,J&J. 15
Ill. War Loan.........102	N. C.6s,n.bds.,A.&O. 15
Kentucky 6s...........101	N. C. 6s,S.T.,class 1. 8¼
Louisiana 6s.......... 27	N. C. 6s, S.T.,class 3. 6
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 22	Ohio 6s, 1875..........101
La. 6s, Levee Bds..... 27½	Ohio, 6s, 1881.........104
La. 8s, Levee Bds..... 28	Ohio 6s, 1886..........106
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75. 27	Rhode Island 6s........104
Michigan 6s, '78-79..103½	S. C. 6s............... 30
Michigan 6s, '83.....103½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 21½
Michigan 7s, '90.....101	S. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 21
Mo. 6s due in '74....101⅛	S. C.6s,F'd'g Act,'66. 25
Mo. 6s due in '75....101	S. C.6s,L.C.'89,J.&J. 17
Mo. 6s due in '76.... 98	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&O. 17
Mo. 6s due in '77.... 97	S. C. 7s, of 1888...... 17
Mo. 6s due in '78.... 96	S. C.7s,Non.fund.bds. 6½
Mo. 6s due in '79.... 95¾	Tenn. 6s, old.......... 76
Mo. 6s due in '80.... 95¾	Tenn. 6s, do, ex. C.... 56¾
L. bds. due '81-'91 inc 95½	Tenn. 6s, n. bds....... 75
Asy. or Univ. due '92 92½	Tenn. 6s,do, n. s...... 56¼
Han.& St.Jo. due '75.101	Texas 10s, of 1876..... 97
Han.& St.Jo. due '76. 98	Va. 6s, old............ 40
Han.& St.Jo. due '86. 94	Va. 6s, n. bds, '66.... 39
Han.& St.Jo. due '87. 94	Va. 6s, n. bds, '67.... 38
N. Y. Reg. B'y L.....108½	Va. 6s, Consol bds..... 57¼
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.108½	Va. 6s, ex. m. C....... 55
N. Y. 6s Can. L., '75.110	Va. 6s, do., 2d s...... 45
N. Y. 6s Can. L., '77.110	Va. 6s, deferred bds.. 12¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bds...106⅝	Buff. & Erie new bds. 99½
Al. & Sus. 2d bds....101½	Buff. & State Line 7s.102¼
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 23½	Lake Shore Div. bds. 98
Boston, H. & E., G.. 30	L. S. Con. R.,1st.....100
B.,C. R. & M. 1st 7s,g 50	L. S. Con. Coup.,2d.. 94¾
Chicago & Al., Inc..100½	Marietta & Cin.1st..102½
Joliet & Chicago, 1st.108	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902. 99¾
La. & Mo., 1st G.... 82	N. Y. & N.Haven 6s.100
St. L., J. & Ch., 1st. 96	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....100
C., B. & Q.. 8 p. c. 1st.112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. 95
Chi., R. I. & Pac....107½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....103
Cen. R. of N. J., 1st.108	N.Y.&Hud.1st Coup.111¼
Cen. R. of N. J., C.C.103½	N. Y. & Hud. 1st R..111
Am. Dock & Im. bds. 99½	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.,'85.108½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.107½	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.... 99½
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 90	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.107¾
M. & St.P.7s G. R. D 80	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..107½
M. & St.P,1st I &M.D 77	N. Missouri 1st....... 84
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D. 70	O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 96
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D 71	Ohio & Miss. Con..... 94
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M 78	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 79
M. & St. P. 2d....... 71	Central Pac. G.Bds. 95¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F...103	C.Pac.State Aid Bds.104¾
Chi. & N.W. Int. bds 94¾	Union Pacific 1st.... 90⅛
Chi. & N. W. C. bds 87¼	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 88¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 96	Union Pac. Inc. P. D 90
C. & N. W. R. G. bds 83½	Union Pacific S. F.... 76⅛
Galena & Chi. Ex....104	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 85½
Chi. & Mil. 1st M.... 93½	Pacific Railroad 2d.. 75
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.104½	Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.100⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st....101	P., Ft. W. & Chi.1st.110⅛
Del., L. & W. 2d.....106½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 95
Del.,L. & W.7s,Conv.109½	Cl. & P. Cons. S. F.. 99¼
Morris & Essex 1st..105¾	Cl. & Pitts. 3d.......100½
Morris & Essex 2d...102½	Cl. & Pitts. 4th...... 94⅝
Mor. & Es. Const'n.. 94	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 68¾
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 97¾	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 23
Erie 2d M. 7s, '79....101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 87½
Erie 5th M. 7s, '88... 98	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 65
Long Dock bds.......102¼	Alt. & T. H. 1st......101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 88
H.& St. Jo. Land Gts.100	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 72
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.100	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s. 92
Dub.& Sioux City 1st.100	T., P. & W., E. D.... 80½
Dub. & S. City 2d div. 97	T., P. & W., W. D.... 70¼
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 81	T. & Wab. 1st Ex..... 89¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.. 99¼	T.&Wab. 1st,St.L.D. 73½
M.S.N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ ct.103¼	T. & Wab. 2d......... 72
Clev. & Tol. new bds. 98	T. & Wab. Con. C..... 58
C.,P'ville & A. o. bds.100	Gt. W. 1st, '88....... 88
C.,P'ville & A. n.bds. 98½	Gt. W. 2d, '93........ 70

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America............148	Hanover...............100
American Exchange.111¼	Irving................128
Central National....100	Mercantile............112½
Chatham.............137	Merchants'............119
Chemical...........1500	Nassau................104
City................300	Pacific...............150
Commerce............116	Park..................138
Corn Exchange.......120	Peoples'..............140
Fourth National..... 99¾	Republic..............104½
Fulton..............140	St. Nicholas..........107
Gallatin National...128½	State of New-York.....106
German-American..... 86¾	Union.................134

The city of Elizabeth invites proposals for $129,000 Funded Debt Bonds of that municipality, issued under authority of the New-Jersey Legislature. These Bonds bear interest at 7 ₱ cent., payable semi-annually, and will run until 1893. The accrued interest will be added to all proposals accepted. Further details may be gleaned from the announcement in our advertising columns.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for the week ending Nov. 14 were $104,300, against $87,307 for the corresponding week of 1873; increase $16,993.

The International and Great Northern Railroad Company reports its earnings for the first week of October, 1874, as $35,119 29, against $17,002 98 for the corresponding week of 1873; increase $18,116 31.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	63	Leather, sides	8,671
Beans, bbls	1,477	Molasses, bbls	768
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls.	350	Pecans, pkgs	3
Cotton-s'd Meal, bgs	200	Pea-nuts, bags	21
Copper, bbls	139	Rice, pkgs	233
Cotton, bales	6,555	Resin, bbls	100
Flour, bbls	8,539	Sumac, bags	463
Wheat, bushels	111,461	Oil-cake, pkgs	466
Corn, bushels	39,200	Butter, pkgs	4,976
Oats, bushels	46,365	Cheese, pkgs	4,826
Rye, bushels	8,505	Beef, pkgs	1,328
Malt, bushels	1,500	Pork, pkgs	445
Barley, bushels	48,687	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,424
Peas, bushels	763	Lard, tcs	777
Grass-seed, bags	545	Skins, bales	17
Dried Fruit, pkgs	114	Sugar, bbls	396
Eggs, bbls	3,044	Starch, pkgs	550
Flax, bales	108	Stearine, pkgs	2
Flaxseed, bags	15	Tea, pkgs	15
Hemp, bales	416	Tallow, pkgs	102
Hops, bales	135	Tobacco, hhds	165
Hides, No	5,407	Tobacco, pkgs	1,115
Hides, bdls	423	Wool, bales	535
Lead, pigs	500	Whi'ky, bbls	336

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

Bark Wier Gebroedus, for Amsterdam—3,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Russia, for Liverpool—787 pkgs. Tobacco, 9,958 bushels Corn, 7,789 bushels Wheat, 247 bales Leather, 439 bales Cotton, 10 bbls. Sweeps, 223 bbls. Apples, 13 bbls. Oysters, 50 bales Hops, 8 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Caller Ou, for London—7,686 bags Oil-cake, 1,260 Staves.

By the bark Dampier, for New-York—23,802 bushels Corn.

By the schooner R. J. Evans, for Cape Hayti—350 pkgs. Fish, 15 cases Lard, 125 bbls. Pork, 250 bbls. Flour, 10 cases Sugar, 5,000 feet Lumber.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after within the previous range. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $5 25@$5 75; Up River, $6 25@$7 50; Haverstraw, $6 50@$8 50; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in quite limited demand as a rule, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COCOA—Has been inactive at old figures, with Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Firm as to values within yesterday's range, with sales reported of 5,500 bags Rio, by the Hilda, to arrive at New-Orleans; 3,800 bags do., by the steamer Marelda at New-Orleans, (this latter the sale previously mentioned as rumored,) and 2,800 bags Maracaibo here on private terms.

COTTON—The movement for early delivery has been limited, and the market quoted weak, though the official figures remain as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,558 bales, (of which 948 bales were placed on last evening,) including 203 bales to shippers, 625 bales to spinners, 200 bales to speculators, and 530 bales in transit. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ₱ ℔. A fairly active trade has been reported for forward delivery, but at a further reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,300 bales, of which 5,000 bales were on last evening, and 17,300 bales to-day, with 4,200 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14⅜c.; December 14 13-16c.; January, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; February, 15 3-8c.@15 13-32c.; March, 15⅝c.; April, 16c.; May, 16 9-32c.@16 15-16c.; June 16 17-32c.@16 9-16 ₱ ℔., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,555 bales; including 1,166 bales from Norfolk, 1,606 bales from Charleston, 569 bales from Port Royal, 1,383 bales from Savannah, 1,013 bales from New-Orleans, and 818 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 28,810 bales, and thus far this week 97,821 bales, against 103,710 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,053,368 bales, against 831,800 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports, to Great Britain, 38,433 bales; to the Continent, 11,651 bales; stock in New-York, 94,949 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 498,452 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for supplies at previous quotations. Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, at $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.

CORDAGE—Is selling slowly at former rates. Manila Cordage, size above 12-thread, quoted at 15c.; do., 6-thread do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 16c.; 12-thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 15½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 15½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 16½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 17½c.; Tarred Manila, 14½c.; fine Tarred Manila, Lath Yarn, 16c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, 12½c.; do., 12-thread and Hay Rope, 12c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12-thread, 11½c.; do., 6-thread and 9-thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 12½c.; do., do., 12-thread (⅜ inch) and Hay Rope, 12c.

EGGS—Have been quoted steady within the range of from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, on a moderate trade, with the main dealings reported in supplies available at 28c.@30c. for very good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@25c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been comparatively dull at $2 20@$2 25 for full count.

FISH—Most kinds have been in very moderate demand at about previous prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 75; Smoked Herrings, 35c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has shown less activity. Shipping extras have been offered less freely, and held with confidence, but the dealings have been much lighter. Trade and family extras have attracted less attention, and have shown less firmness. Superfine stock in moderate request within our range; No. 2 quiet at former figures. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 30@$3 90, chiefly at $3 50@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@$4 35 for about fair to very good, and $4 50 for very choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 20, mainly at $5@$5 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5@$5 70, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; and trade and family extras within the previous range as to values. ....Included in the sales have been 4,650 bbls. shipping stock within our range....Southern Flour steady, but less active; 1,030 bbls. sold in lots....Rye Flour quite firm on sales of 425 bbls., mainly Superfine, at $5 45@$5 75, the latter rate for very choice....Corn Meal unchanged; sales equal to 600 bbls., including Golden Ear, at $4 75, and Brandywine $5 10 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been depressed and decidedly lower, on more urgent offerings of stock, rather less favorable foreign advices, firmer ocean freights, and a less active inquiry, particularly from export buyers. The latest were the worst sales of the day, as regards prices. The business was mainly in new No. 2, in good part in stock in store. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention from shippers, as well as from millers, and closed weaker, though not abundant. Sales have been reported since our last of 232,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 20 for Minnesota; $1 15@$1 16, closing at $1 15 for very choice new No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 15 for new Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 12@$1 14 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, closing at $1 12 for good average stock, afloat; $1 13 for choice do., to arrive soon; $1 08@$1 10½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring, mainly at $1 08 for stock in store, and $1 09@$1 10 from cars and afloat; $1 07@$1 09½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 07@$1 08 for good to very choice do., in store; $1 05@1 08 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 13@$1 18 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 30@$1 40 for White Western, chiefly at $1 36@$1 40 for prime to very choice car lots; $1 36 for strictly prime White Michigan, in store, for milling; $1 27@$1 30 for Amber Western, mostly at $1 28 for very good, in store; $1 18@$1 26 for ordinary to choice Red do., from cars and afloat; and $1 25 for choice do. in store....Corn has been in less demand, with old Mixed Western quoted much lower, and quite heavy at the close; and new crop also quoted cheaper and irregular. The export movement has been lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 92c. in store, and 92½c. afloat, but closing with only 90c. bid for prime in store; 92½c.@93½c. for Old Yellow Western; 80c.@87c. for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, car lots, mostly at 85c.@86c. for good to prime. Also, 16,000 bushels prime Old Mixed Western, November option, at 92c. ₱ bushel....Rye quoted higher and wanted; offerings limited; sales reported of 5,500 bushels State at 96c.@97½c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been held with confidence, but has been less active. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels Canada West at $1 62; small lots of two-rowed State at $1 35@$1 40, and of four-rowed at $1 52; and, to arrive, 36,000 bushels Danubian within the range of $1 30@1 32 ₱ bushel....Barley Malt steady, but without further movements of importance....Buckwheat quiet and quoted at 80c.@82c. ₱ bushel......Canada Peas dull; quoted in bond at $1 10@$1 12....Oats have been moderately active and held with a fair show of firmness, though the market closed dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 49,500 bushels at 65c.@67c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western; 67c.@68½c. for White do., mostly at 68c. for stock afloat, and 65½c.@66½c. for Mixed, and 67c.@68c. for White State, ₱ bushel....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Feed within the range of $21@$31 ₱ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of domestic Cloth, 800 rolls were rumored sold at 11c. Market otherwise very dull.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate inquiry prevails for bale Hay, with shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been in limited request, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been inactive at about former rates. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales 400 bales Jute Butts at 2¼c., currency, ₱ ℔., on time.

HIDES—Have been fairly active at essentially unchanged prices. Sales include 3,500 Dry Montevideo at 20½c., gold, four months' credit, with 3,700 Dry Texas, 1,400 Dry Bogota, 296 Dry-salted Paytas, 181 Dry Central American, and 1,100 Dry and Dry-salted Southern, on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 222,100 Hides, and 1,421 bales do., against 91,300 Hides and 802 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been a restricted inquiry noted for supplies; prices have not varied materially. American, crop 1874, quoted 35c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ₱ ℔.

LEATHER—There has been a fair movement noted in the leading kinds of stock on a steady basis as to values.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans 200 bbls. sold at 63c.@65c. for prime to choice, showing steadiness. Market otherwise dull and nominal.

NAILS—Have been quoted about steady on, however, a limited trade, with Common Fence and Sheathing 10d. to 60d., quoted at $3 50@$3 75, in large and small lots; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4; Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@6 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand and quoted steadier in price, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. good Strained, in yard, (with privilege of one month's storage,) at $2 27½; 2,300 bbls. Strained, to arrive, at $2 25, delivered alongside, and 425 bbls. No. 1 and Pale within the range of $3 25@$5 50 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar very dull, and quoted at $2 12½@$2 50 ₱ bbl....City Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine firmer, but quiet; sales, 140 bbls. merchantable at 35½c.@36c., quoted at the close at 36c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Dull throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted 5 1-16c....Refined, for early delivery here, at 10⅝c.@10¼c., and, at Philadelphia, at 10⅛c.@10½c. ....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c....At Philadelphia, 400 bbls. Crude Petroleum, in shipping order, were reported sold at about 7¾c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand for early delivery, and held with firmness. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, within the range of $20 75@$21; and 90 bbls. new Extra Prime at $16 50 for uninspected. And, for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 750 bbls. new, February option, sold at $20 75, closing with this price bid....Dressed Hogs in good request, with City quoted firm at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔....Cut Meats have been attracting more attention at somewhat stronger prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 15 tcs. Bagged Hams at 14½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11⅝c.@11½c.; 750 Smoked Hams at 13¼c.; 34,000 ℔s. Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 25,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies at 10⅜c.@10½c.; 20,000 ℔s. Smoking Bellies at 11c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been held rather above the views of buyers, and has been quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 85 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c., quoted at 11⅜c.@11¼c.; 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 10¼c., now quoted at 10½c. And settlements of 1,000 bxs. Short Clear, January and February, at 10⅜c.@10⅞c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been quoted firm, with a good demand noted, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 335 tcs. new Western Steam at 15½c. for prompt, and 14⅞c. for next week's delivery; 250 tcs. do., deliverable by Dec. 10, at 14½c.; 160 tcs. City Steam at 15c.@15½c., the latter rate for very choice; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 14½c., with small lots of Refined on the basis of 15¾c. for the Continent, and 15⅛c.@15¼c. for the West Indies. And for forward delivery, Western Steam has been freely dealt in at rather easier prices for the earlier months, and firm rates for January and February options. Sales have been reported of 12,750 tcs., including 4,750 tcs. December option at 13½c.@13 9-16c., closing with the latter rate asked, and November options quoted at 14⅜c.; 3,250 tcs. January at 13⅜c.@13½c., closing at 13 7-16c.@13½c., with February options quoted at 13½c.; 1,750 tcs., January and February, at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; 2,000 tcs., seller six months, at 13 5-16c.@13⅜c., and 1,000 tcs., seller ten months, at 13⅜c., ₱ ℔. And of Refined, 1,000 tcs., January option, for the Continent, on private terms....Beef has been in more demand at steady rates; sales, 400 bbls....Business in the better grades of Butter has been fair, with prices well supported, on comparatively moderate offering; other kinds quiet. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@47c. for very choice to very fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy. ....Cheese has been attracting more attention at firm rates for the finer makes. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to very fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to very fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ₱ ℔.

SALT—Has been moderately active since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted steady at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted firm at 5½c.@5⅝c., gold, free, but has been without notable activity.

SEEDS—Clover-seed has been in more demand, almost wholly for export, at firm prices, with sales reported of 1,500 bags prime at 9½c. ₱ ℔. Other kinds of Grass Seeds quiet, but without important changes as to values. Of Calcutta Linseed further sales have been reported of 2,000 bags by the Ravenstedt and 2,000 bags by the Strathblane at $2 41, and 2,000 bags by the Dacca at $2 42½, gold, ₱ 56 ℔s., on time.

SKINS—The general market has been quiet, with values quoted irregular in most instances. We quote (nominally) Guatemala Deer, 60c.@62½c.; Honduras, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 50c.@55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS.—Raw held with some show of firmness within the range of 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to good Refining, but comparatively slow of sale. The business to-day comprised 38 hhds. Demerara, in bond, at 5¾c., gold, for export; 220 hhds. Molasses Sugar, on private terms; 190 bxs. do. at 7½c., and 100 bags Beet-root Sugar at 8⅜c. ₱ ℔. Refined a shade easier in price, and quite dull.

STARCH—Has been quiet, since our last, with Western Corn at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 6c.@6½c. for new. Wheat, in bbls., 6½c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been inactive within the previous range. Virginia quoted at $52 50@$60.

TALLOW—Has been moderately active at rather less firm prices. Sales reported of equal to 160,000 ℔s. fair to strictly choice at 8½c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔....Stearine dull for early delivery; quoted at 18c.@18½c. For forward delivery 300 tcs. Western, December option, sold on private terms....Of Grease Stearine 17 tcs. sold at 9⅞c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Quoted about steady, with sales reported of 300 bbls. at $1 03. Also 50 bbls. of Alcohol at equal to $1 02 ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business both on berth and charter has been less active to-day, room and tonnage having been in limited supply for early use, and held higher, thus impeding negotiations. The main demand has been for grain accommodation. The inquiry for room for Cotton, Provisions, and Oil Cake has been fair, but the bids have been rather under the advanced views of ship-owners. Provision room, for the Continent, for forward shipment, was in good request, by sail and steam, with rates quoted stronger. The offering of accommodation by the regular steam lines for the Continent was very limited, especially so for Hamburg for shipments earlier than February. Hops and Clover-seed were offering more freely, but the bids were generally unsatisfactory, retarding the outward movement.... For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 200 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@5-16d., and, by steam, 900 bales Cotton, in lots, at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ ℔.; 32,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 6¾d., and 16,000 bushels Corn at 6¾d. ₱ 60 ℔s., quoted at the close at 7d. ₱ bushel; 1,650 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 35s.@40s.; 250 bags Clover-seed, part at 30s., now held much higher; 150 bbls. Apples, on private terms, quoted up to 5s., as the asking rate, ₱ bbl.; 150 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 20s. ₱ ton; 50 bales Hops, reported on private terms. Also a British steam-ship, 1,060 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. A British ship, 1,116 tons, (to arrive,) with Cotton, from Savannah, at 13-32d., with option of the Continent at 7-16d., or the Baltic at 9-16d.; and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ½d. ₱ ℔....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl., with Grain quoted at 7d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 ℔s....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 230 bxs. Bacon, in lots, part at 30s., and 350 bags Clover-seed, part at 30s. ₱ ton, now quoted higher....For Waterford, direct, an Italian bark, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain on private terms—quoted at 4s. 10½d.@5s ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 466 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.; another, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 3d., the latter with short lay days, quoted at the close at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter; also, a British bark, with Guano, from the Peruvian deposits, on the basis of 72s. 6d. to the United Kingdom....For Havre or Bordeaux, a French bark, 294 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported without reliable particulars....For Havre direct, two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1c. ₱ ℔....For Antwerp, by sail, 3,000 tcs. Lard, December shipments, at 30s. ₱ ton; also, a German bark, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, and another, 360 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do. at 4s. ₱ bbl., reported with option of Hamburg....For Bremen, by steam, equal to 100 tons Provisions at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton, with Cotton quoted for December shipment, at 1c. ₱ ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bags Clover-seed, reported at equal to 12d. ₱ bushel....For Oporto, Grain room was in some demand, with up to 16c. (in bags) ₱ bushel reported as bid....For Lisbon, Grain room was also inquired for, and quoted up to 15c. ₱ bushel asked.... For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 cases Tobacco, at 11c. ₱ cubic foot....For a Spanish port, direct, an American bark, 473 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Malta, by sail, 50 logs Mahogany, on private terms.... For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, with lumber, from Savannah, reported at $18, net....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, a schooner, reported on the basis of $4 50 for Sugar—now quoted higher....For Jamaica, a schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 60c. ₱ bbl....For Cardenas and back, an American brig, 214 tons, (two trips,) at $5 for Sugar....For Porto Rico, a brig and schooner, with lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $8 50 and $8, the former with option of two ports....For the south side of Cuba, a British bark, with coal, from Sydney, reported at $3 50, gold, ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

Trade in Live stock in general was slow and small. Beeves sold from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. strong. Milch Cows sold at $50@$65 ₱ head. Veals from 9½c.@11c. ₱ ℔.; Grass Calves at 4¼c. ₱ ℔., and from $8 25@$19 ₱ head. Sheep sold generally in small lots at 4⅜c.@6c. ₱ ℔.; Lambs at 6c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs sold generally at $6 93¾ ₱ cwt.; City Dressed opened at yesterday's rates, being 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., scant, weight 7 cwt; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔. and $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 128 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 118 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c., scant, weight 7¼ cwt., strong. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 37 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale 125 Illinois Steers. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 35 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; held on sale 101 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 31 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. and $1 off ₱ head; held on sale 32 Illinois Steers. M. Lauterbach sold 68 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold 65 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 52 Canada Sheep, weight 3,471 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 85 State Sheep, weight 8,010 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 155 State Sheep, weight 14,080 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 201 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 18,660 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 124 Ohio Lambs, weight 7,630 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 162 State Lambs, weight 10,770 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 20 State Lambs, weight 1,220 ℔s., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 111 State Lambs, weight 7,630 ℔s., at 7⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 54 State Lambs, weight 3,950 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.; 51 State Lambs, weight 4,410 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 23 Canada Lambs, weight 1,600 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 50 grass Calves at $10 ₱ head; 12 grass Calves at $19 ₱ head. J. Kirby sold 124 Sheep, weight 10,000 ℔s., at 4⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,890 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 44 Sheep, weight 4,330 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 70 Sheep, weight 6,060 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 17 Lambs, weight 920 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 68 Lambs, weight 3,790 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 110 Lambs, weight 6,890 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. S. McGraw sold 17 Sheep, weight 1,900 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 25 Ewes, weight 2,850 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 8 Grass Calves, weight 3,610 ℔s., at 4¼c. ₱ ℔.; 36 Grass Calves at $8 25 ₱ head; 3 Cows and their Calves for $165.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 239 Sheep, weight 17,430 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 409 Sheep, weight 34,750 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 629 Sheep, weight 55,660 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 175 Sheep, weight 14,750 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 421 Sheep, weight 39,450 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ₱ ℔. P. Lerch sold 198 Sheep, weight 17,230 ℔s., at $5 06¼ ₱ cwt.; 290 Hogs, weight 51,900 ℔s., at $6 93¾ ₱ cwt. T. H. Reid sold 2 single decks of Hogs, rates not obtained.

RECEIPTS.

Gross Arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 16, 1874—496 head of Horned Cattle, 12,610 Sheep and Lambs, 550 Veals and Calves, 9,571 Hogs, 18 Horses; all save the Horned Cattle and a portion of the Hogs on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—919 head of Horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 387 Veals, 125 Lambs and Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—2,499 Sheep and Lambs, 8 Cows, 170 Veals and Calves, 6 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day, at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—4,837 Hogs, 858 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 816 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,035 head, or 355 cars, against 588 cars for the same time last week; market active at yesterday's prices; about 1,800 head disposed of; sales 600 Illinois Steers ranging from 950 to 1,318 ℔s., at $4 75@$6 12½; 400 Texas Steers, ranging from 800 to 1,063 ℔s., at $3 55@$3 80; 250 Michigan Steers, ranging from 987 to 1,181 ℔s., at $3 55@$5; 200 Indiana Steers, ranging from 877 to 1,244 ℔s., at $4 45@$5 60; 51 Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,162 ℔s., at $5 55; 15 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,384 ℔s., at $5 85; 20 Cherokee Steers, averaging 735 ℔s., at $3 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 6,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,200 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow; Canada Lambs about last week's prices; Western Sheep off ¼c.@⅜c.; sales, 1,000 head of Canada Lambs, ranging from 73 ℔s.@90 ℔s., at $7@$7 12½; 2,500 Western Sheep, ranging from 68 ℔s.@92 ℔s., at $3 50@$5; Canada Lambs quoted at $6 50@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5, and Western Sheep, $3 50@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 30,900 head, against 28,700 head for the same time last week; market active and higher; Yorkers, $6 50@$6 80; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Flour in good demand for low grades; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 25@$4 50. Wheat a shade better but inactive; No. 3 Red Fall, 97c. bid, cash; sales at 98c.@98½c., December; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07¼, cash; $1 08½, December. Corn a fraction higher; No. 2 Mixed, 70c.@71½c., according to location. Oats firmer; No. 2, 55c.@55½c., cash; 56c., all the year. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 35; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 25. Rye higher at 92c. Whisky firm at $1. Pork firm at $20 cash and January, $19 at Quincy, November. Dry-salted Meats—No movement in round lots; only an order trade; packed lots at previous prices. Bacon—Nothing doing; no stock. Lard lower for spot at 13⅝c. cash; 13c. January and February. Live Hogs active and higher; fair to good Packers, $6 75@$7 50. Cattle in good demand; prime to choice Native Steers, $4 75@$6; Butchers, $3 50@$4 50; Fat Oxen, $2 50@$4 50; Cows and Heifers, $1 50@$4. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 Hogs, (since Nov. 1, 103,000 against 38,000 last year,) 2,200 Cattle. Shipments—12,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; No. 1 Spring, 95c.; No. 2 do., 88c., cash; 88⅜c., December; 89¾c., January; No. 3 do., 84c.; Rejected, 80c.@81c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 78c., cash; 77⅞c., November; 73⅞c., all the year; 70¾c., May; High Mixed, 78½c.@78¾c.; new Rejected, 70c.; January, 67½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 50c., cash; 49½c. all the year. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 89c.@90c. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 31, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 19, according to location. Pork firm and in fair demand, closing quiet at $19@$19 12½, cash; $19@$19 25 all the year. Lard in good demand at 13½c.@13¾c., cash; $13 05, February. Bulk Meats in good demand at yesterday's quotations. Green Hams, 10¼c. for 15 ℔s. average. Whisky steady at 99c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c. On the open Board this afternoon Wheat closed firm at 82½c., December. Corn quiet at 77¾c.@77⅞c., November. Oats steady and unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat, 75,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Clover-seed fairly active at 8½c.@9¼c.; Timothy neglected; Flax-seed unchanged. Flour steady, better feeling; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 37½@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6; high grades, $7@$8. Wheat—Demand very light. Red, $1 24@$1 25; Amber, $1 25@$1 29; White, $1 28@$1 37. Rye dull at $1. Corn dull and steady; old Yellow, 92c.@93c.; new, 87c.@88c. Oats less active; White, 63c.@63½c.; Mixed, 62c.@62½c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $20 50@$22; Beef Hams, $20@$22; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; do. Sides, 11c.@12c.; do. Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Hams in Pickle, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Pickled Sides, 10c.@11c.; do. Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Lard firm at 14¾c.@15c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 10⅜c.; Crude unchanged. Whisky scarce; held at $1 04. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 38c.@40c.; Prime Western, 33c.@34c.; Choice Western Rolls, 32c.@33c. Cheese quiet; Fancy New-York and Fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14½c.@15c.; do. Western, 14c.@15c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 33c.@34c.; Western, 30c.@32c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,900 bbls. Flour, 18,800 bushels Wheat, 34,800 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—18,642 bushels Wheat, 16,100 bushels Corn. The season is about closed. Rail Exports—18,000 bushels Wheat, 26,800 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range of Western Spring at $5 75@$6; Bakers, $6 50@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat steady; sales No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 18, Extra White Michigan at $1 28, and Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 06. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bushels High-mixed Toledo at 79c., small lots Old No. 2 Western at 84c. Oats firm; sales 3,300 bushels No. 2 at 58c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt steady; Canada, medium $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Rye nominal at 98c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet and easier; Low Middling, 14c.@14⅛c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong; in good demand; Amber Western, $1 17@$1 25; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 19; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 12; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 30; Amber do., $1 32@$1 35; White do., $1 17@$1 28. Corn active and higher; White Southern, 74c.@85c.; Yellow do., 80c.@88c.; old Mixed Western, nominally 90c.; stock very scarce. Oats dull; Southern, 62c.@66c.; others unchanged. Rye dull. Hay dull at $17@$20. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—No old here; sales, 20,000 ℔s. Clear Rib Sides at 11½c. Bacon firmer and higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16c.; Lard firmer and higher at 15c.@15½c. Western Butter—Best quality scarce and wanted; tub, 30c.@33c., Rolls, 30c.@32c. Petroleum dull; nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm at 17½c.@19½c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 04@$1 08. Corn firmer and higher; Ear, 64c.@65c.; Shelled, 66c.@67c. Oats firmer at 54c.@56c. Rye quiet but firm; held at $1 02. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Butter steady. Pork steady at $20 spot; $20 50 January and February. Lard firm; Kettle, 14c.; Steam, 13½c. spot or January, 13¾c. February. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. Live Hogs active and higher; common, $7@$7 10; medium to fair packing, $7 20@$7 30; good, $7 35@$7 50; receipts, 13,000; shipments, none.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Flour steady: sales 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, held $1 20; White Wheat very scarce. Corn firm; Old High Mixed, held 88c. Barley steady; sales 20,000 bushels Canada at $1 49; 10,000 do. on private terms. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted, and $36 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York, and 7c. to Albany; Lumber, $3 25@$3 50 to the Hudson. Lake receipts—33,000 bushels Wheat; 17,100 bushels Barley; 22,600 feet Lumber. Canal shipments—9,500 bushels Wheat; 137,000 bushels Barley; 8,500 bushels Rye; 22,300 bushels Peas; 509,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; Michigan Amber, $1 08. Corn dull and lower; new High Mixed, 70c.; November, 69½c.; December, 68c.; new Low Mixed, 68c. Oats dull; No. 1 at 54½c.; No. 2 at 52½c.; Michigan, 53c.; White, 55c. Freights firm and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 30. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 83,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Flour—Extra Spring steady at $4 50@$4 70. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1, $1 01; No. 2, 92c., cash; November, 90c.; December, 87½c. Oats—No. 2 higher at 50c. Corn easier; No. 2, Mixed, 75c. Rye steady; No. 1, 92c. Barley excited; No. 2 Spring, $1 34. Live Hogs weak at $6 35@$7. Pork easier at $19. Lard, 14c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Wheat dull. Rye steady at 90c. Corn quiet at 92c. for new and 95c. for old. Oats in moderate demand at better prices; sales, four cars No. 2 Mixed at 63c.; one car No. 2 Mixed Western at 63c.; No. 1 White held at 66c. Barley in fair request; sale, ten cars No. 2, six-rowed State at $1 47; four cars, do., do., on private terms; three cars No. 2, two-rowed do., on private terms. Malt steady.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, 72c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $21. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c.@15¼c. Whisky, 98c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; held at 90c. Oats dull and lower at 65c.@66c. Pork scarce and firm at $22 50. Lard scarce and firm at 14¾c. Bagging nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon scarce, firm, and wanted.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 19¼; No. 1 White, $1 15; Michigan Amber, $1 09½. Corn dull at 81c.@82c. Oats in good demand at 53½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—Flour steady at $3 50@$6. Wheat steady; Red, 95c.@$1; White, $1 06@$1 10. Corn—Ear, 57c.; shelled, new, 64c.@65c.; do., old, 71c.@72c., in elevator. Oats, 50c.@52c. Rye, nominally at 85c.@86c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Standard White, car lots, 9c.; State test, 11c.; small lots 1c. and 2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 33c. Resin firm at $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,874 bales; gross, 3,146 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,458 bales; to the Continent, 420 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 113,025 bales. In exports to Great Britain to-day are included 246 bales on Nov. 7 and 152 bales on Nov. 16, not before reported.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,271 bales; gross, 4,276 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,670 bales; to the Continent, 1,354 bales; to the Channel, 870 bales; coastwise, 599 bales; sales, 2,568 bales; stock, 72,564 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,949 bales; gross, 2,949 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,702 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 3,154 bales; stock, 60,415 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—Cotton quiet; slightly easy; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 3 139 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,924 bales; coastwise, 1,540 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 57,870 bales.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

INTEREST IN THE TRIAL UNABATED.

GEN. HENKLE READS THE PICKWICK PAPERS TO THE JURY—CONCLUSION OF HIS ARGUMENT IN WHITLEY'S DEFENSE—THE MATTER OF THE HAYES ARREST—RETURN OF THE CLERK OF THE POLICE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1874.

Although this is the fifth week of the trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators the interest seems unabated, and every day, long before the court meets, the room is filled by an anxious throng of spectators, among them a large number of members of the District Bar.

After the opening of the court the Judge said one of the defendants, Harrington, had asked to be allowed to absent himself from the court-room in an adjoining room during the course of the arguments. The Judge said he saw no objections to his doing so if he chose, and he would be allowed to retire at his pleasure.

Gen. Henkle resumed his argument, commencing with the dispatch sent to Whitley on the 18th of May by Solicitor Banfield, directing Whitley to hunt up Hayes and bring him before the Congressional Committee, and also the reply of Whitley saying, "I will do my best to find him." This, said Mr. Henkle, was introduced by the prosecution, and is a matter of great surprise why the Government should introduce such a dispatch, for more than anything else it showed the entire innocence of Whitley, and was strong evidence that he had nothing to do with the matter. Immediately thereafter Whitley wrote the letter to Newcomb, directing him to go to Canada and try and get Hayes to come to Washington and testify. This letter was written at the time when Whitley could not have known the matter would have come before the court in this manner, and he could not have known that this letter of instructions would ever see the light, and could not have been written simply for effect.

The Judge interrupted and asked Mr. Henkle what time it was Hayes made his first affidavit in New-York.

Mr. Riddle replied that it was the 8th of May.

Mr. Henkle resumed, saying this letter more than anything else showed that Whitley was innocent, and that the whole plot was gotten up by Hayes and his conferees to get even with Nettleship for discharging them from the detective service. In this letter Whitley directed Newcomb to ask Hayes if Nettleship had anything to do with the burglary, showing, said Henkle, that Whitley himself had his suspicions of Nettleship. Newcomb appeared to be a credible witness, and whatever Messrs. Riddle and Hill might think of him he was still enjoying the confidence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and was to-day still in their employ, engaged in secret and responsible duties. In this letter Whiteley did not say one word about getting Hayes to implicate Carter, and yet Hayes tells Newcomb none of the secret service men had anything to do with the case, but that Carter was the man who got it up. Newcomb wrote a dispatch which he submitted to Hayes, who said it was all right. He then sent it to Whitley. In the dispatch Newcomb says: "Hayes has made affidavit to Lawyer S., covering all the facts, &c." Whitley read the dispatch, and in his hasty glance joined the "S" to the word "lawyer," making it read, "Hayes has made affidavit to lawyers, covering all the facts, &c." Thereupon he directed Newcomb to return at once. When he arrived Whitely was dumfounded and provoked at the mistake to find that the mission of Newcomb had not resulted in bringing either Hayes or his affidavit. "All of this," said Mr. Henckle, "completely exonerates Whitely and establishes his innocence. Mr. Cunz could explain very many of the mysteries connected with this case, but his mouth is sealed; for the Government had spread over him the folds of this indictment, and he could not testify. Nettleship may be guilty in all this transaction, but that is none of my concern. I am not here to vindicate him. The interests of my client do not demand it, and you, gentlemen of the jury, may consider him guilty or not, just as you choose. But I insist upon it, you must find my client (Whitley) innocent; for I as truthfully believe him to be innocent as I believe I am standing before you."

Mr. Henkle then took up the telegrams about the "H.'s" and the Howard matter, and contended that they were all satisfactorily explained by Shailor and other witnesses for the defense. The telegram "Securities are good; invest," was disposed of, and also the one "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high." Here, said Mr. Henkle, is where the fun comes in in this case. It is romantic indeed; and as Brother Riddle has himself written two romances and is about to issue a third, he may possibly gratify us and give us a fourth romance by writing up this case, and he will not have to romance much either. If he will just confine himself to the facts it will make nice reading for the public. Mr. Henkle then took up the case of the "Bardell trial" in the *Pickwick Papers*, reading and explaining it to the jury, and comparing Attorney General Hill to *Sergeant Buzfuz* in that case. While he was reading the story, amid much mirth in the court-room, the Judge interrupted him, and objected to his taking up so much time in reading, and directed him to confine himself to arguing on the facts in the case.

Mr. Henkle closed by urging the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal if they found a possibility of a doubt about guilt, and at 1 o'clock he finished.

The court inquired who was to follow, and Mr. Davidge said he should speak next.

The Judge said he would order a recess till 2 o'clock, at which time there was other business to be attended to, and if Mr. Davidge did not want to speak this afternoon after the business was concluded he would not be pressed to do so.

Mr. Davidge—I am feeling quite unwell, your Honor, and if it will not interfere—

The Judge, interrupting—Interference has nothing to do with it. I am not going to allow any arguments to be delivered to this jury under any pressure whatever, and when we come together at 2 o'clock, if you, Mr. Davidge, will make the same suggestion, I will adjourn the case till to-morrow.

Mr. Henkle said he was counsel for Whitley, and had no time to make a reply to the notice issued in the Hayes matter, and would be very glad to have the case postponed to some other day, or perhaps till this case was closed.

Judge—No, I will not postpone it to the close of this case, but I should hardly feel justified in pressing you to the other case after your work of yesterday and to-day, and perhaps the case may be postponed for a day or two. However, we will arrange that when we come together after recess. Take a recess now till 2 o'clock.

A recess was accordingly taken.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

After recess, the Judge directed the jury to retire for the present, and asked if a return had been made to the notice in the Whitley and Dawson cases.

Mr. Henkle came in after a little delay, and said District Attorney Fisher had kindly consented to prepare the return to this notice, so that it might be heard at this sitting of the court.

Col. Whitley appeared, and was sworn, after which Judge Fisher stepped up to the Clerk's desk, and said he had been requested by Dawson—

Judge Humphreys, interrupting—Take your place over there at the bar, Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Fisher went to the attorneys' table and then read the return to the notice on behalf of Dawson, Clerk of the Police Court, setting forth that he (Dawson) could not produce the books of the Police Court because they were in daily use, and that that in signing the warrant of arrest and the commitment papers he supposed he was doing his duty, as he has for three years past performed the duties of Clerk of the Police Court, and it had been a part of his duty to sign such papers, and he fully supposed that if he had neglected to issue the papers he would have been derelict in his duty.

The warrant, return, commitment, and other papers in the case were read and submitted.

Mr. Fisher then read the answer of Whitley, setting forth that he swore out the warrant against Haynes because the matter alleged as perjury, viz.: that Whitley was in New-York on April 6, was material to the case at issue, and because several witnesses had testified to the fact that Whitley was in Boston and not in New-York on that day, and that as many as six more witnesses would testify.

The Judge, interrupting—Stop, you need not read that.

Mr. Fisher—Well, it is in the papers, and you told me to read them.

Judge—No; I won't let you read that.

Mr. Fisher, continuing—The answer of Whitley read that the warrant was sworn out early in the month, and it was understood the officer holding the warrant would not serve it until after this case was closed. Further, that the officers served it because they believed Hayes was about to leave the city; and further, that the assertion of Hayes in regard to the whereabouts of Whitley was untrue.

After reading the return, Mr. Davidge suggested the return should include the fact that Hayes had been discharged.

Mr. Riddle—By whom was he discharged?

Mr. Davidge—By you, in public.

Mr. Riddle—How do you know that?

Judge Fisher said he knew nothing about it by the papers in the case, but the return could be amended.

After a colloquy among counsel Judge Humphreys said: Pause a moment, gentlemen; you had better pause right there. Before you amend this return you may possibly find something else that may need amending. You had better proceed deliberately in this matter. I am not disposed to settle the case hastily. I want to take time to examine it carefully. I want to be certain whether there is not a more deliberate intent to obstruct justice in the case now pending than appears by the return. You can take time to look at this case and consider it. Mr. Henkle, Mr. Whitley will be granted further time if you desire it.

Mr. Henkle said Whitley would acquiesce in any arrangement the court saw fit to make.

The case was postponed until to-morrow.

The jury were then brought in, and the Judge inquired if counsel desired to go on with their argument, this afternoon in the burglary case.

Mr. Davidge said it would greatly accommodate him if he was permitted to defer his argument until to-morrow.

The court then adjourned.

THE KID GLOVE CASE.

The suit of the United States against Sampson Leroy, in the matter of the alleged attempt to smuggle three trunks, containing 718 pair of kid gloves, was resumed yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. All the evidence was put in on both sides, and the Judge will charge the jury, to-day, as to the law and the facts.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Wednesday, Nov. 18,) was large, and business was transacted as follows:

Samuel A. Steele, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold in one parcel the premises, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, west side, between Carmine and Leroy streets, embracing a plot of ground, 40 by 75, with two brick houses upon the front thereof, and one brick and frame house in rear, for $13,400. The property was bought by John F. Harrison, for John J. Shaw, the defendant in the foreclosure suit.

James M. Miller, under a court order similar to the above, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40, with lot, 100 feet deep, No. 70 Norfolk street, east side, about 150 feet south of Delancey street, for $9,975, the buyer being Louis Ash, plaintiff in the legal action. The sale by the same auctioneer of four lots on East Sixty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, was adjourned to Dec. 2.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, east side, 540 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $3,000, to John Trageser, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett adjourned the legal sale of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet east of Eighth avenue, to the 25th inst., while in regard to the similar sale, by D. M. Seaman, of a house and lot on East Twenty-third street, west of First avenue, no announcement was made.

The auction held in Brooklyn on Tuesday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which Ocean Park way lots, owned by Mr. Robert Turner, of Turner Bros., was offered, was very largely attended, and 186 lots were disposed of for $80,950 in the aggregate, an average of $435 each, as see detailed report appended. The balance of the property will be held at private sale.

Messrs. Ogden & Clark, Union square, corner of Broadway and Seventeenth street, report having sold at private contract the four-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 21 West Fifteenth street, for $22,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's public sales as noticed are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Philip Dater, deceased, of 340 desirable lots, located in the new Twenty-third Ward of the City as annexed, about three miles from Central Park, being a part of the old, well-known Dater Farm. The lots to be sold are situated respectively on One Hundred and Fifty-second, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets, and on Westchester, Concord, Fenton, Beach, Prospect, and New avenues, most of which thoroughfares have been adopted and laid out. The auction is the most important held since last Spring, and, the property being choice, it should bring out a large attendance of buyers.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, 24.8 by 60, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 397 First avenue; and the two three-story brick houses, each 12.6 by 60, with lease of lot, 25 by 100, Nos. 47 and 49 West Thirteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of 4 lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 150 feet west of the public road or drive. Also, similar sale, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of 8 lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 193.8 by 101.3 by 205.10 on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, running through to One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of 4 lots, together in size 35.8 by 204 by 42 by —, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, running through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a plot 42 by 75, with improvements, on East Tenth street, north side, 22 feet east of Dry Dock street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Samuel A. Steele.

2 brick houses (front) 1 brick and one frame house (rear) and plot Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford st., w. s., between Carmine and Leroy sts. Plot 40x75, sold in one parcel....$13,400

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 70 Norfolk st., e. s., about 150 ft. s. of Delancy st. Lot 25x100, house 40 ft. deep.... 9,975

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 lot East 133d st., s. s., 540 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11.... 3,000

BROOKLYN SALES, TUESDAY, NOV. 17.

OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

10 lots on Ocean Park way and Avenue B and East 7th st., D. A. Mason.... 5,750
8 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; Isidore & Hein.... 4,200
2 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; J. W. Brewster.... 1,200
4 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; H. Welsher.... 2,200
8 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; P. Mead.... 4,200
2 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; A. Gland.... 1,050
2 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; R. D. Haines.... 1,050
4 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; B. J. Warner.... 2,000
12 lots on Ocean Park way and East 7th st., adjoining; S. P. Duryee.... 6,300
4 lots on Ocean Park way and Avenue B, J. A. Deering.... 3,000
2 lots on Ocean Park way and Avenue B, adjoining; J. A. Deering.... 1,400
4 lots on Ocean Park way and Avenue B, adjoining; J. A. Deering.... 2,600
4 lots corner Coney Island av. and Church av.; A. S. Hulbert.... 2,600
2 lots on Coney Island av. adjoining; H. Disbrow.... 850
2 lots on Coney Island av. adjoining; S. Bemiss.... 800
2 lots on Coney Island av. adjoining; J. Wheeler.... 750
4 lots corner Coney Island av. and Turner place; William Murphy.... 1,600
3 lots on Church av., 93 ft. from Coney Island av.; A. S. Hulbert.... 1,125
2 lots on Church av., adjoining; J. Van Ostrand.... 720
1 lot on Church av., adjoining; J. Walsh.... 350
4 lots corner Church av. and East 8th st.; J. Townsend.... 1,420
5 lots corner East 8th st. and Turner place; Deshon.... 1,525
5 lots corner East 7th st. and Avenue B; M. J. Smith.... 2,835
5 lots on East 7th st., rear of above; J. McDonald.... 1,625
5 lots on East 7th st., adjoining; N. Cooper.... 1,750
5 lots on East 7th st., adjoining; J. Townsend.... 2,000
5 lots on East 7th st., adjoining; E. J. Chester.... 1,750
4 lots on East 7th st., adjoining; J. W. Brewster.... 1,600
1 lot on East 7th st., adjoining; J. Braisted.... 375
4 lots corner Church av. and East 7th st.; B. Fureken.... 1,125
1 lot on Church av., adjoining; Branigan.... 325
4 lots on Church av., adjoining; Van Ostrand.... 1,300
3 lots corner Church av. and East 8th st.; R. J. Palmer.... 1,250
3 lots on East 8th st., adjoining; R. J. Palmer.... 950
4 lots on East 8th st., adjoining; D. Seymour.... 1,360
2 lots on East 8th st., adjoining; J. A. Hibson.... 750
1 lot on East 8th st., 120 ft. from Avenue B; T. Doughty.... 325
4 lots on East 8th st., adjoining; William Murphy.... 1,300
5 lots on East 8th st., adjoining; N. Cooper.... 1,625
5 lots corner Avenue B and East 8th st.; G. Ellis.... 1,950
11 lots corner Turner place and East 8th st.; S. Jacobs.... 3,410
3 lots corner Turner place and Coney Island av.; P. Maher.... 1,590
7 lots corner Hinckley place and East 8th st.; S. Brain.... 1,425
4 lots on Hinckley place, adjoining; E. J. Chester.... 1,400
4 lots on Hinckley st. and Coney Island av.; J. Van Ostrand.... 2,040

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

Cherry st., s. s., (No. 25,) 25x95.7; Elizabeth Thompson, heir of Mary A. Hone, to Owen Healy.... $2,000
Delancey st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis st., 25x75, foreclosure; J. Meeks, Referee, to P. Bohnet.... 12,100
Delancey st., s. w. corner of Lewis st., 25x75, foreclosure; J. Meeks, Referee, to J. Schappert.... 15,200
Helen and Halsey sts. and Railroad and Cortlandt avs., the block, 152.2x230x265x36, on Halsey st., Morrisania, foreclosure; Chauncey Smith to Ernest Hall.... 2,700
Prince st., s. w. s., 80 ft. n. w. of Sullivan st., 20x77; C. Haiber to H. and Sophia Prull.... 15,000
Washington st., s. w. corner of Jacob st., 25x101, Fordham; J. Rafferty to P. L. Rafferty.... 1,200
22d st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; William H. Pearson to William S. Abbott.... 18,000
Same property; William S. Abbott to Amelia B. Pearson.... 18,000
31st st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9; C. Goepfirt to Christina, wife of J. Goepfirt.... 10,000
31st st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 22.6x98.9; John Goepfirt to Christian Goepfirt.... 10,000
32d st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9; J. T. B. Maxwell to Eliza L. W., wife of B. K. Stevens.... 37,500
32d st., n. s., 480 ft. w. of 8th av., 20.4x98.9; Henry Smith to Henry Spear.... 16,000
38th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison av., 23.9x98.9; H. T. Livingston to R. Macdonald.... 50,750
52d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.2; Adolph L. Sanger to Melville H. Regensburger.... 30,000
Same property; Melville H. Regensburger to David H. Regensburger.... 60,000
52d st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; S. J. Bach to B. McKenney.... 40,000
58th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; B. McKenny to S. J. Bach.... 70,000
66th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Maria J. Matthews to Francis J. Campbell.... 16,000
69th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Christopher Keyes and William Baird, assignees, and John H. Platt, Receiver of C. Keyes et al. to Jeremiah Quinlan.... 29,846
86th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 21x100.8; foreclosure, W. S. Kelley, Referee, to B. Amens.... 11,000
97th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100.11; James A. Cummings to Luke Hart.... 5,500
Same property, L. Hart to Anne, wife of J. A. Cummings.... 5,500
[illegible] st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; John Melley to James Carey.... 6,000
127th st., s. s., 410 ft. w. of 3d av., 10x99.11; Mary E., wife of Isaac Lockwood to Sarah M. and Mary and Emeline V. and Amelia Brady.... 3,000
127th st., s. s., 397.6 ft. e. of 7th av., widened, [illegible]; John C. Overhiser to Abraham Overhiser.... 15,000
Washington av., w. s., [illegible] ft. n. of Jacob st., 75x101, Fordham; James Rafferty to Patrick Rafferty.... 1,200
3d av., n. w. corner of 116th st., 57.10x75; William C. Conner, Sheriff, to R. F. Berwick.... 19,000
4th av., s. e. corner of 64th st., 100.5x150; D. Dinkelspiel and E. Oppenheimer to Margaret, wife of Ignas Rise.... 90,000
Lots A and L, map No. 70, lots Cedar Hill plot, Fordham, 25x123.6; James Rafferty to Margaret, wife of James Rafferty.... 400
Lots A and M, map No. 70, lots Cedar Hill plot, Fordham, 25x123.3; J. Rafferty to Catharine, wife of John Battle.... 400
Lot A. N., map 70 lots Cedar Hill property, Fordham, 25x123; J. Rafferty to Ann, wife of L. Mulligan.... 400
Plot on boundary between N. A. Lespinasse and late Mme. Jumel, 353.4 ft. e. of 10th av., thence e. 681.11 ft. to Harlem River, thence n. 215 ft., thence w. 491.10 ft., thence s. 208.6 ft., except such part as is used for Croton water works; T. G. Mors to A. Nichols.... nom.

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

3d av., w. s., 57.10 ft. n. of 116th st., 40.2x75; W. C. Conner, Sheriff, to Robert F. Berwick.... $30

LEASE.

15th st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 125x103.3, 10 years, per year.... $1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

READ NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS."

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst. six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE NEW AND elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 18 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will be sold at a very low price and upon terms to suit. House 20x55 feet; lot, 100. Will be shown at any time by the person in charge. Further particulars of the owner, J. R. SMITH, No. 47 West 39th st., before 10 o'clock, or at No. 79 Cedar st. from 2 to 4.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

TWO NEW FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, on 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, $19,000; $6,000 less than original price; also, a superior house, No. 308 West 58th st., at a bargain if sold at once. Apply on premises.

NO. 614 5TH AV., AT 49TH ST.—MAGNIFIcently finished, furnished, and built four-story medium size dwelling, with dining-room extension, for sale at an extreme bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

LOTS ON ALL THE LEADING AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS, also handsome building sites on Washington Heights, in plots to suit buyers, for sale at low prices, by LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine St.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, NO. 408 WEST 58th st., one block from Park; a neat three-story and basement brown-stone-front house. Apply on premises.

A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, about 25x75x100; 47th st. near 5th av. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT Tarrytown, or to let, furnished, with immediate possession, situated on the corner of Washington and Chesnut sts.; contains parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms; gas, water, heater, range, grates, &c., all in good order; walls and ceilings painted in oil and nicely frescoed; grounds 125x85; fruit, vines and shrubbery in abundance; stable for two horses, with water and room for man. Price, $10,000; easy terms. Rent $100 per month, or less to the 1st of May.

Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable Summer or Winter residence, Gothic house, ten rooms, laundry, carriage-house, farm-house, and barns, over 100 acres cedar and other groves, pleasantly situated on high ground, commanding extensive views in all directions, with about three-quarters of a mile shore front, affording facilities for yachting, fishing, &c.; within fifteen minutes' drive from cars and steam boat at Sag Harbor, Long Island. This property is free from incumbrance, and will be disposed of at a low price, considering locality and prospective value. Address C. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Building plots in the Summer village of "Mountainside" can be had for $10 each. See maps at office of J. T. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. N. SKINner, Prospect st., New-Haven, Conn.; lot 200x246 feet; house, 50x62; all modern conveniences; a very desirable residence, not far from the colleges. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st. GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, Will sell at Auction, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, at 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following property:

FIRST AVENUE.—No. 397, the four-story and basement brick house, size 24 feet 8¼ inches wide by 60 deep, lot 24.8¼x75. And the very valuable leasehold property on

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET—Nos. 47 and 49, the two three-story brick dwellings, size 12½x60 each, lot 25x104. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—IN THE NEW buildings Nos. 1,033 and 1,035 6th av., adjoining north-west corner 57th st.; only two flats in each building of five rooms each, with entrance from 57th st.; gas, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; also, the stores with two and three rooms each, and plate-glass fronts; flats, $35 per month; stores, $30 and $40. Apply at No. 996 6th av.

A LARGE LIST OF FURNISHED HOUSES to rent, ranging in price from $250 to $1,000 per month. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT FROM DEC. 15 UNTIL MAY 1, TO A first-class party, at moderate rent, a small house in Madison av., nicely furnished. Address, with real name, Post Office Box No. 1,053.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY ONE LEAVING THE CITY FOR THE Winter, and desiring to rent a house of moderate size, completely and handsomely furnished, can find a careful tenant, from December to May, by addressing G. H. P., Box No. 3,404 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTABLY furnished room without board. Address, naming price with or without fire, S. M., Box 176, *Times* Office.

WANTED—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class furnished house on 5th or Madison av., below 55th st. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, 3 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., (4 per cent.,) also an extra dividend of One per Cent., (1 per cent.,) in all Five per Cent., (5 per cent.,) will be paid on the 10th day of December next to all stockholders of record on that date.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th day of November to the 10th day of December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. W. H. WOOD, JR., Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 7th day of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, to the morning of Dec. 8. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, No. 15 NASSAU ST., Nov. 17, 1874.

THE REMAINING TWENTY PER CENT. due depositors will be paid on and after 20th inst. by ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—I WANT A MAN OF strict integrity, good business habits, and competent to manage, and having $5,000 to invest, as partner in a well established, thoroughly respectable, and profitable cash business; references will be given and required. Address PARTNER, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 8, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully, ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincet't Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,812 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Scheuck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldens'ede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Philippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meros	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,585 82	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 60	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. [illegible], 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873, WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

SHIPPING.

NO "PERSONALS"—NO INDECENT REPORTS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE BEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED.

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A new and original story by Col. J. W. DE FOREST.

NO "PERSONALS."

NO INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OR REPORTS.

LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
GAELIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 18 | PARTHIA....WED., Dec. 2
JAVA....WED., Nov. 25 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 9.

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS....Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA....Dec. 5
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Nov. 21, 2 P. M. | England....Dec. 5, 2 P. M.
The Queen..Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Spain....Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA, Sumner....Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday..Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES....Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE....Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 19.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, Saturday, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK....(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA....Thursday, Dec. 19

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12, 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th, 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th....11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th, 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION IN NEW-YORK.

1874.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1874.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from Nov. 1, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874.

On Marine and Inland Risks....$731,662 65
On Fire Risks....213,675 52
....$945,338 17

Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1873....556,280 23

Total....$1,501,618 40

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from Nov. 1, 1873, to Oct. 31, 1874:

On Marine and Inland Risks....$737,080 97
On Fire Risks....217,967 60
....$955,048 57

Interest during same period—Salvages, &c....96,821 53

Total....$1,051,870 10

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses....$498,693 80
Fire Losses....63,472 71
Return Premiums....52,064 95
Reinsurances....35,707 17
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c....55,061 83
Taxes—State and Municipal Taxes....14,107 51
Expenses....26,961 51
....$746,069 51

Balance....$305,800 59

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY NOV. 1, 1874.

$150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1897	$176,812 50
184,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	202,915 00
325,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans, (exempt from tax)	339,250 00
250,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent Loans	265,000 00
75,000	City of Pittsburg Seven Per Cent. Loans	75,000 00
50,000	City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans	50,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,600 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,843 75
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
44,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	23,870 00
19,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 380 shares stock	20,805 00
6,050	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock	6,050 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam-ship Company, 80 shares stock	2,560 00
40,000	American Steam-ship Company Six Per Cent. Bonds	30,000 00
256,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City properties	256,950 00
$1,480,000	par. Market value	$1,514,656 25
	Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburg	120,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	208,144 16
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums due on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	81,014 19
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, $8,863, estimated value	8,049 75
	Cash, in banks, $128,605 41; in drawer, $483 62	129,089 03
	Total	$2,060,953 38

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending Oct. 31, 1874, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of tax.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS C. HAND, JAMES C. HAND, JOSEPH H. SEAL, WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, JAMES TRAQUAIR, HUGH CRAIG, HENRY P. SLOAN, JOHN D. TAYLOR, JOHN H. CATHERWOOD, GEORGE W. BERNADOU, N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, ANDREW WHEELER, H. FRANK ROBINSON, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JACOB P. JONES, WILLIAM G. BOULTON, JAMES B. McFARLAND, EDWARD DARLINGTON, SPENCER McILVAINE, H. JONES BROOKE, JOHN H. MICHENER, EDWARD LAFOURCADE, A. B. BERGER, Pittsburg, JACOB RIEGEL, D. T. MORGAN, Pittsburg, THOS. P. STOTESBURY, WM. S. BISSELL, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS FOR ADDITIONAL STOCK OF THE "BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY."

H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treas. U. S.,) Pres't.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

FRANKLIN EDSON, (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN, (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON, (Pres. Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

WILL OPEN NOV. 20.

Payable 10 per cent. on acceptance; 30 per cent. in twenty; 30 per cent. in forty, and 30 per cent. in sixty days, at the office only of Company's Financial Agents,

RIPLEY & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents for Corporations, No. 32 Pine st., New-York.

Inquiries by letter will receive full information.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for the whole or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent., per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:

One hundred thousand (100,000,) due April 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of C. W. Huntington, Esq., No. 5 Pemberton square, Boston, at 12 o'clock, on the 21st day of November current. The whole property of the Company is to be sold under a decree for foreclosure on the 10th day of December next.

Any bondholder who does not specially authorize action for the protection of his interest may lose the whole of it. EDWARD L. ADAMS, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE BY GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them. FRANK SHEPARD, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., Room No. 9, fourth floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.

G. E. TAINTOR, W. S. WYCKOFF, C. P. WILLIAMS, Committee.

Address care of THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st.

$10,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTgage for three years at seven per cent on store property, leading avenue, Brooklyn; 50x100, valued at $30,000; insured for $10,000; five per cent. allowed to cover all. Address H. THOMPSON, Box No. 2,819 New-York Post Office.

THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting at the office of the Company, No. 20 Broad st., New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Bondholders appointed at the last meeting. RICHARD L. ASHHURST, Chairman of Joint Committee.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:35 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:47 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:47 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:35, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:00 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, [illegible]